VOLUME XVIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1896.

NUMBER 18.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHI-GANDERS.

Cheboygan Lumber Pire Entails Loss of \$110,000-Barroda Saloon Wiped Out of Existence-Large Increase in Amount of State Cash on Hand.

Big Lumber Fire. Only twelve piles of lumber remain of a stock of 5,000,000 feet of the finest lumber in northern Michigan that was piled on the Whitehall mill docks at Chepheo on the whitenall mil docks at Cae-boygan Saturday morning. Fire from the smoke stack of the mill set fire to a lath pile at noon, and in a few moments the docks were in flames. The mill is beyond the water works, and mill pumps and fire tugs were all there was to fight the fire. The mill was saved, but the docks were burned to the water's edge. The tug Major Dana had a narrow escape, getting aground in the slips between piles and was only saved by heroic exertions. The lumonly saved by heroic exertions. The lumber was owned by Monroe, Boyce & Coand Ward Brothers, Grand Haven; Theodore Hine, Bay City, and Swift Bros., city. Monroe, Boyce & Co. held their lumber at \$22 per m., and their loss will be fully \$110,000, on which there is between \$60,000 and \$70,000 Insurance. Most of it is written from Grand Haven, Mich. That written here is as follows: Home, Palatin, American, Fire, North British, Western, Continental, \$2,500 each; Niagara, \$1,500; Fire Association, \$1,500.

Finances of the State.

Finances of the rate.
The report of State Treasurer Wikinson for the year ending June 30 last shows a large increase in the amount of cash on hand over the report of the previous year. The increased balance is due to the heavy tax levy of last December. The cash balance at the close of business June 30 was \$912,422.43, which is divided among the several funds as follows:

General fund	8450,537:21
Specific tax fund	300,026 54
Agricultural college interes	t. 33,594 80
Normal school interest	
Primary school interest	6.923 33
University interest	27,476 94
Sundry deposits	13,708 50
St. Mary's canal	68,927/12
One year ago the general f	und was over-
drawn \$128,000, but there	is now \$450,-

537 21 in place of the deficiency. bonded indebtedness still remains at \$10.922 80.

The trust funds which have been ex-pended and which are now represented by a debt are as follows:

	ural colle	ge	. \$547,2	
Normal				365 12
		per cent)		
Primary		per cent)		
Universi	ty		. 528,	96 51
Total			85 78G 7	

Total ...\$5,760,702 72 The total receipts of all funds for the year were \$5,256,059 37 and disburse-ments \$4,634,054 73. The receipts of the general fund were \$4,220,143 58 and disbursements \$3,769,006 37.

The specific tax fund receipts for the

year are given:		
Railroads	\$735,040	74
Fire insurance	127,143	45
Life insurance	80,823	90
Guarantee	8,661	67
Plate glass	290	05
Steam boiler inspection	576	23
Telephone	23,459	36
Telegraph	19,036	75
Express	2,742	34
Plank and gravel road	1,102	00
River improvement	2,134	55

Total\$1,066,549 03

Crusaders Raid a Saloon. Thursday night the back door of th only saloon in Haroda was broken into by crusaders, who were bent on destroy-ing the place. The beer pump was brok-en, twelve kegs of beer and several baren, twelve kegs of Deer and several par-rels of whisky and wine were smashed open and their contents allowed to run out. The bottled goods were all broken, and 7,000 cigars were crushed and lett in a heap on the floor. The large plate glass mirror behind the counter was also The place was owned by W. W. Harper and has been a source of annoyance to the residents of the quiet village for two years. The job was evidently done by someone bent wholly on revenge, for a sum of money in plain sight was not mo

Short State Items.

The citizens of Tawas City are mad be-cause the Council voted to each of its members and the Mayor the sum of \$50 for the time and used in the city's service during their term of office.

William E. Johnson has been arrested at Columbiaville, Lapeer County, on suspicion of having been concerned in the assault upon Mrs. James Deline, an old lady of that vicinity, last winter.

J. B. Lanckton, au old itinerant preacher, died at Bancroft, at the advanced age of 91. He was born at Springfield, Mass., in 1805. At the age of 22 he commenced his work as a minister. Two years atter he was admitted to the Genesee conterence, in New York State, and for forty-three years was an active worker. He was on the Lewiston circuit, 160 miles long. After retiring from active work he moved to this State, settling in Bancroft,

The official peach yellows commissioners have made their annual inspection of orchards in the lake shore fruit belt, and found but few traces of the dreaded pest The strict enforcement for the past sev eral years of the rigid State laws regard ling infected peach trees has nearly suc-ceeded in eradicating the yellows, and the peach crop of Michigan this season the peach crop of Michigan this season will be the largest ever gathered. The commissioners order all suspected trees to be dug up and burned, but so dangerous is this disease that healthy trees have been infected by the mere brushing of diseased foliage against the limbs while being carried from the orchard. At South Harven the commissioners found but Joseph Haven the commissioners found but eleen infected trees among 63,000 examined

Allegan County maintained ninety-six Allegan County Instituted Insery-six Inmates in the poorhouse and extended temporary relief to 1,430 persons during the last fiscal year at a total expense of \$10,712. The county poor farm is valued at \$22,000, and produced crops to the

At Decatur, at the coroner's inquest on the body of John Linderman, which was found by the roadside, the jury found that the deceased came to his death by poison self-administered. The bottle found by his side contained a solution of death was caused by exposure.

The water in the St. Joseph river is the highest in years.

Cadlliac Catholics are about to erect new church, to cost about \$8,000. riundreds of young men are leaving outhern Michigan for the Dakota wheat

was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

tone of the new \$10,000 Catholic church in Carson City. The large flouring min at Pinckney has

resumed business, after a shut-down of nearly three months. Albert Atkins, sent from Kent County

ueen paroled from Ionia prisor Delta County adopted the county road system, and the election of the five road commissioners will occur on Aug. 10.

The recent storm washed out part of the foundation of the Concord flouring mill. Many acres of fields are under water. Mrs. Ephraim Bache, of Mt. Morris

was thrown against a tree by a runawa herse and terribly, but not fatally, hurt. Some parts of Emmet County are black ed to cut unripe oats and standing corn.

At Rollin, Lenawee County, a portion of a barn fell on C. W. Stubli, an aged farmer, causing injuries from which he died. William Champenois, clerk for Cook & Marvin, at Adrian, has confessed to steal-ing a large amount of goods from the

The big Portage marsh, near Munith, nches of water, and much uncut hay is

George Bates, a young farmer near Eldug hm out without help.

Gus Walters, of Robinson township, near Grand Haven, has found several more nuggets of gold on his farm. Next fall he will make a thorough search, and 1...ly expects to find a valuable gold mine. Other farmers are also prospecting.

Mrs. Jacob Hiller, aged 104, who lives near Elkton, was taken seriously ill not long ago, but, strange to say, has com-pletely recovered, and is doing her own housework again. Her husband is 106 rears old, and they have been married SO years.

It is rumored that the Wheeler strike in Bay City will be followed by a general strike of all union men. This is denied, but the longshoremen will probably refuse to handle any goods for the Wheeler company. The tinners and teamsters are or ganizing unions.

Frank A. Stoddard, said to hail from West Bay City, has been bound over at Sarnia, Ont., charged with stealing three horses. It is alleged he bunceed several Port Huron physicians out of electric batteries, which he loaned on the plea that ne was an electrician.

High winds, excessive rain, hail and lightning have held high carnival in the State. From all quarters come reports of excessive damage to farm crops and other property, ret no lives were lost. Wash-outs were frequent, and telegraphic communication budly demoralized.

Dina Smith, supposed to be one of the oldest inhabitants of the United States, and well known to all the old residents of Calboun County, died at Homer, at the age of 117 years. She was born near New Haven, Conn. in 1779. She lived to take care of the children of three generations, only two of whom are now liv

Ellis Kuny, a 15-year-old boy, who re-sides near Adrian, tried to commit suicide by langing himself in his father's barn. He was discovered and cut down by Wilham Allen. The boy is thought to be de-ranged. A cousin of Kuny shot himself-two years ago while riding with Miss Brainard, she dying from the fright it occasioned her.

The express companies at St. Joseph and Benton Harbor have secured rates and close connections so that peaches may be delivered in Cincinnati Louisville Columbus, Indianapolis, Pittsburg and other southern and eastern markets within twelve or fourteen hours after they are picked. The new market has caused a boom in the twin cities.

Ten miles southwest of Jackson, in the town of Spring Arbor, there stands a lit-tle quiet church. At the battle of French-town, in 1812, one American soldier was carried off alive by the Indians. He was lugged off to Spring Arbor and at Tecum-seh's order burned at the stake, on the very spot where the church now stands. This was a retired spot at the time, and the whites never heard of the affair until Waup-en-zeek, a Pottawatomie chief, filled up on firewater and gave the item

Another sensation was sprung upon Deputy City Clerk and School Trustee Brinkman at Grand Rapids. The city clerk's office has issued about 1,900 acg clerkes this year, and of that number ncenses this year, and of that number only forty-nine are for female dogs. The tax on a male is \$1.25 and on a female \$3.25. Two licenses were found issued for female dogs and receipted for \$3.25, while the records in the office show only \$1.25 entered. The writing is all alleged to be Brinkman's, and he offers no ex-planation, and a general overhanling of the records may be made.

The Woman's League, a literary, edu-cational and philanthropic organization at Battle Creek, desiring to raise money for the benefit of the public kindergarten and Nichols Memorial Hospital, struck and Nichols Memorial Hospital, struck upon the novel plan of running the street cars for one day. They handled the morning traffic in excellent style, and before 10 o'clock every car began to fill up with those riding for pleasure and to help the cause. During the afternoon and evening they were unable to accommodate the crowds on the lake line. It was a record breaker for the number of fares collected in one day. No transfers were given, and in many cases a dollar would be handed out and no change accented. Everybody out and no change accepted. Everybod helped the undertaking along, even bi

cycles being given a rest. At Benton Harbor, several young burg-lars were jailed, giving their names as George Simmons, colored, and James Ryan, halling from Canada. They pleaded guilty. They are about 20 years old.

The law enacted by the last Legislature providing for the removal of the homeopathic department of the State university from Ann Arbor to Detroit was declared null and void by the State Supreme Court. The court decided that to the decease clime to me death by the board of regents must exercise their and by his side contained a solution of discretion uninduenced by the Legislatphia, contradicting the theory that his ture in all matters concerning the manth was caused by exposure.

VICTORIA TO RETIRE.

BRITAIN'S QUEEN DESIRES TO END HER DAYS IN QUIET.

Rumors of a Transfer of the Crows Again Revived-Feels the Weight of Years-Condition of Her Majesty's Health Is Precerious,

Throne Will Go to Wales. The rumor that Queen Victoria intends to retire in favor of the Prince of Wales is again current in London, and it is added that court circles are greatly troubled regarding the condition of the queen's health. Such reports have frequently appeared in recent years, only to be semi-officially contradicted later. But it now seems that there may be some actual foundation for the statements finde. It is added that her majesty has decided to is added that her majesty has decided to spend her time in future at Balmoral or at Osborne, and that she will give the prince and princess of Wales the use of Buckingham palace and Windsor Castle. There is no doubt that the queen seems to feel greatly the weight of her years and bereavements, and her majesty is quoted as having repeatedly remarked during her last stay in London at Buckingham pal-



marriage of Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles of Denmark: "This is my last visit to London."

Reigned Nearly Sixty Years Queen Victoria first saw the light in Kensington palace May 24, 1819, and as-cended the throne June 20, 1837. She is the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., and of the Princess Louisa Victoria of Saxe-Coburg. Abraham Lincoln was then a 10-year-old boy, Gladstone ran about in pantalettes with frills to them and probably trundled a hoop, while Lord Salisbury had not as yet come into existence. The Duke of Wellington was fresh from his triumphs at Waterloo, and Daniel Webster was in the zenith of his fame. Feb. 10, 1840, Victoria married her

cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburgcousin. Frince Albert of Saxe-Coours. Gotha, with whom she had long been deeply in love. It proved, as every one knows, a most happy union. During their twenty-one years of married life they were blessed with nine children—four sons and five daughters. George III. is the only English sovereign who has occu-pled the throne for a longer period than Queen Victoria. During the fifty-nine years of Queen Victoria's rule the popu-Jation of the mother country has increased from something under twenty-six millions to close on forty-five millions, and that of the coionies has steadily grown from four millions to seventeen millions. As Empress of India her rule extends over nearly one and a half million square miles with a population of 275,000,000. Albert Edward Is 55.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and heir apparent to the throne of Great Brit-ain and Ireland and the Empire of India, was born at Buckingham palace Nov. 9, 1841. He studied under private tutors for 1841. He studied under private uttors for several years, passed one session of the University of Edinburgh, spent a year at Oxford, where he attended lectures, and for four years pursued his course at Cambridge. In 1860 he paid a visit to the United States and Canada, where he was



PRINCE OF WALES.

received with the distinction due to his received with the distinction due to his rank. Albert Edward's titles are multi-tudinous. He is a K. C., a general of the army, colonel of hussars, Duke of Corn-wall, Duke of Rothesay, Baron of Rein-frew and Lord of the Isles of Scotland, Earl of Dublin and Carrick in Ireland, and enjoys the natronage of twenty-nine livings in the church as Duke of Corn-wall. His marriage with Princess Alex-andria of Denmark took place March 10, 1863. He was chosen president of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1807. At the Bartholomew's Hospital in 1901. At the close of the year 1871 he was seriously ill with typhoid fever, which was about the only dangerous sickness he ever experienced. The dignity which he esteems most highly was conferred upon him in 1874. by his election as grand master of Free masons of England.

A cornered bicycle thief, who had within two days left two stolen wheels in a shop at Providence, R. L., plunged through a large plate glass window and shot two men who stood in his way of escape. There were numerous prostrations and five deaths during the hot spell at Cincin-nati. The victims were: Belle Bright, a laundry girl; Mary Brown, infant; John

John Schulte, tanners. Lightning set fire to the barn on the lairy farm of William McGregor, west of Findlay, O., and the structure was de-stroyed. It contained twenty-five fine Jersey cows, and all efforts to save the animals were unavailing and they were

moulder; Barney Dickhors and

SOL MAKES 'EM SIZZLE. Intense Heat Is Recorded in Many Cities and Towns.

Reports received by telegraph from the principal cities and towns of the West and South bring tidings of unusually bot weather. Following is a sample of the

temperature in various parts of the coun-try Wednesday: Little Rock.....100Jacksonville, Fla 96 Indianapolis 96Atlanta 94

Cincinnati 96New Orleans 92
Kansas City 96New Orleans 92
Kansas City 96Chicago 92
If a line were run from Canada down
through the western boundary of Nebrasks to the Gulf of Mexico, to the east of it would lie that portion of the country, where the mercury hovered all day in the 90's. The coolest spots were: Boston, 84; New York and dalverton, 88. In the morning the center of the hot wave was over Duluth. Last night it had sneaked to Lake Hurri. o Lake Huron.

In Cincinnati many men were overcom by the heat. St. Louis reports thirty-four persons prostrated by heat, and many of them will probably die. Thirty-six horses them will probably die. Thirty-six horses fell dead on the streets, and scores of dogs were driven mad by the high temperature. The thermometer marked 98 degrees, and the suffering was increased by the humidity in the atmosphere. Two deaths were reported—Frederick Toussaint, a tailor in the Southern Mostin Touslichard Touslichar Richard Tassell, a laborer. Martin Tay-lor, a street cleaner in Cincinnati, died, and M. Kobald, a baker, is in a critical condition. A number of horses fell dead in the street. In Louisville the hot weath er record for fifteen rears was broken. The thermometer registered 98 degrees in the shade. Two laborers died from

eat prostrution. In Illinois there was great suffering from the heat. In Quincy the hottest day of the year was registered, the mercury marking 100 degrees in the shade. There were numerous prostrations, but none of them serious. Thermometers on the them serious. Thermometers on the streets in Chicago registered as high as 101 degrees at 0 o'clock in the evening, but the instrument in the tower of the Auditorium marked 92 as the highest. Many prostrations but no deaths were reported. Wabash, Ind., sweltered under 99 in the shade, and a shower did no help matters at all. In Topeka, Kan, they had winds but the winds were like watts from a blast furnace. Life there was a burden to man and beast, but the corn crop is safe.

STORMS IN INDIANA.

ad Devastation Is Caused-Houses

Tuesday afternoon the entire south part f Wells County, Indiana, was swept by beavy hailstorm. Wednesday afternoon at the same hour a cyclone swooped down on territory only a few miles north, clear-ing everything before it. Orchards were destroyed and a barn belonging to Robert Gavin, one of the largest in the county, was blown down, burying cattle and horses in the debris. At Liberty Center, a number of residences were blown down and the Methodist Church was unroofed. house at Petroleum was blown to eccs. The Clover Leaf Railway bepieces. tween Blufton and Liberty Center was covered with fallen trees. In the vicinity of Warsaw the loss of crops is dreadful and little will be saved. Corn, potatoes and anthrashed wheat and outs are ruin-ed. Near Wabash the hallstones were of extraordinary size and badly punished stock exposed to the storm. The corn in many places was whipped to ribbons. There is yet a great deal of wheat in the shock, and all of it is modding or sprouting and practically worthless at Craw-fordsville. The downpour was accom-panied by terrific lightning and thunder, arns, trees and houses were struck with out number, and many animals killed. A vashout on the Vandalia threw an engine and five men into Walnut Fork creek.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

Headquarters of Both Parties Behind

er requests were for silver literature, the official in charge responded: "Entirely; we get no other requests." The committee is far behind its orders in the matter of documents and a larger force will be employed in the mailing and folding de-

At the headquarters of the Republican congressional compaign committee there seems to be a larger force employed and already tons of documents are being sent out. Vice-Chairman Apsley says that the demand is for financial literature and tariff literature. The committee is now supplying a very large amount of tariff documents to every section of the country. The silver forces are making arrange-The silver forces are making arrange-ments for temporary headquarters. These headquarters will be maintained until the Democratic national headquarters are permanently established and the silver headquarters will be established at the

WATSON SPEAKS OUT.

Will Not Resign His Place on the

Populist Ticket. Thomas Watson is out in a strong edi-torial in his paper stating his grounds for accepting the nomination for Vice-Presilent from the Populist national conven tion. He refers to Mr. Sewall as an in dividual of standing, and a free-sliver Democrat, but adopts the argument elab-orated on at St. Louis, that the nomina-tion of a Populist for second place was secessary to preserve the autonomy of the Propulse to preserve the autonomy of the Populse to regarization, especially in the South. The editorial is accepted not only as a letter of acceptance, but also an official ultimatum that propositions of withdrawal will not be considered by Mr. Waton or the Populists, and that the case now rests with Mr. Sewall.

Keep Out of Politics. Postmaster General Wilson has issued an order to all rallway mail clerks direct-ing them not to take an active interest in the political campaign such as would be involved in their attending political con-ventions as delegates, making political speeches or assisting in the management

of political campaigns. The largest sawmill in Duluth has shut down as the result of stagnation of trade. The other sawmilis in the country will shut down unless there is improvement in prices and demand.

OVER FORTY DEAD.

FLYING EXPRESS CUTS EXCUR-SION TRAIN IN TWO.

Awful Disaster Occurs at a Crossing Near Jersey City-Reading Express Catches a West Jersey Excursion Broadside-Sixty Are Injured.

Scores Are Killed.

A flying express train on the Reading and Atlantic City Railroad crashed into a West Jersey Railroad excursion train t the crossing of the two roads Thurs day night. At least forty people were killed outright and about sixty injured. Of the killed twelve were women, twenty-four men and four children. The crash was the most disastrous in the history of eastern railroad traffic.

The accident was the result of a col-lision between the 5:40 p. m. express train from Philadelphia over the Reading and Atlantic City Railroad and an excursion of Red Men from Bridgeton, N. J., and vichity, returning from Atlantic City, over the West Jersey Railroad, at the crossing of the two roads a short distance out of

of the two roads a short distance out of Atlantic City.

At the second signal tower the tracks of the two roads cross diagonally. The Reading train was given the signal, but it either falled to work or the speed of the express was too great to be checked in time. It caught the excursion train broadside and plowed through it, literally eleaving it in twain. The engine of the Reading train was shattered to pieces. Every car was immed to its fullesic on-

City the utmost consternation prevailed. Relief trains were dispatched to the scene loaded with cots and bearing staffs of surgeons. As fast as the bodies were r covered they were carried into the local hospitals and undertakers' shops. A gen-eral fire alarm was sounded, and the de-

partment promptly responded and aided in the work of digging for the victims. The worst fears were realized as the vigorous work of the relief gangs revealed the awful extent of the disaster. The first Reading relief train bore into the city twenty-seven mangled corpses, men, wom-en and children. The next train, not an hour later, carried fifteen of the matmed and wounded, and two of these died soon after reaching the city.

Hospitals Overtaxed.

As train after train was hurried to the As train after train was nursied to the scene of the wreck and came back with its ghastly load the sanitarium which does duty as the city hospital quickly found its capacity overtaxed. Meanwaile others of the dead and injured were being

carried to the private hospital at Ocean and Pacific avenues. Edward Farr, engineer of the Reading train, was killed outright, as was another road man who role on the engine with him. This man saw the collision coming and leaped from the cub an instant before the crash. Almost at the same instant the engine cut its way through and caught him directly in its path. His body and that of Farr were found under a heap of debris, but the engineer lay in what re-mained of the cab and his right hand still grasped the throttle. He had been faith ful unto death and met it at his post. The fireman on the train had lesped a few seconds before and escaped with trifling injuries:

bility for the accident cannot now be

was in the excursion party, was in one of the rear cars. "When we saw that a col-lision was unavoidable," he said, "the scene in our car was terrific. Women with Orders.

It was stated at the Democratic congressional campaign headquarters in Washington Wednesday that the entire force was buried under the demands made for literature to be used in the campaign. In reply to a question as to wheth. The roof of one of the cars fell in a mass and everybody in that car was burled under it. It simply dropped on top of the people. I don't know who is to blame. When we were about two miles out from Atlantic City, N. J., we came to a stop out in the meadows and stayed there for sev-eral minutes, but I do not know why. I

Philadelphia and Reading Company, places the number of dead at thirty-seven and the injured at about the same num-

block tower situated at the crossing, has been placed under arrest by order of the

Scene at the Fatal Place.

An Associated Press reporter was on one of the first relief trains sent out by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The train was in charge of a number of railroad offi-cials and Prosccutor Perry of Atlantic County. It drew up in the darkness a few feet this side of the fatal point. Staggering in and out of ditches and stum bling over masses of broken timber, with only a few lanterns, the rescue gang set bravely to work. Axes and shovels were piled with the greatest vigor, and almost at every half a dozen strokes a mangled

Her Troubles.

He What are you looking so ried about, darling? She-Oh, I was thinking what a dreadful thing life would have been if we had never met.-Illustrated Month-

"That affair on the end of my tail."

DEATH TO SEVENTEEN.

Awful Havoc Wrought by the Sterm in Pennsylvania.

One of the most terrible results of the Pennsylvania storm Monday night was the drowing of a number of coal miners in the Painter's Run district, just over the Washington County line. The board-ing house which they occupied was blown down and swept away, and of the sixteen miners alconing in the fitteen miners sleeping in it fifteen are believed to have been drowned. They were al to have been drowned. They were all foreigners, mostly Italians, and were employed in the mines of Col. W. P. Rend and the Ridgeway-Bishop Coal Company. The boarding house was a little mining settlement called Cecil, on the line of the

eight-mile branch of the Panhandle road, which leaves the Chartiers division at Bridgeville. The branch runs over to McDonald and Cecil is located midway McDonald and occurs to the fatality occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning, when the small stream, Painter's Run, which empties into Chartiers creek, was sudden ly swollen into a raging torrent by a cloud

burst. The stream had been very high on account of the rain, but little damage had been done before the rush of water which carried away the tenement bouse. A great deal of mining and oil property was damaged in the district along the was damaged in the district along the run. The water rose some places to a depth of eighteen feet. The loss in the district will amount to thousands of dollars. Many narrow escapes are reported from the valley through which Painter's Run courses, and it is not unlikely that some others have perished. Several houses in the valley were swept away. The full extent of the damage wrought by the hurricane in Pittsburg and vicinity Monday night was not known until

ty Monday night was not known until ny aronay inght was not known until laylight, when wreck and ruin were ap-parent on all sides. Steeples were blown from churches and adjoining buildings rushed, houses were unroofed, trees broken off and in some cases torn up by the roots, while the havoc caused by the heavy rainfull of last week was repeated. Summed up, with many outlying districts to hear from, the result in Pittsburg was two lives lost, thirty-six persons injured many, it is feared, fatally, and property damaged to the amount of \$100,000.

MAUD IS MARRIED.

Daughter of the House of Wales Wedded to Charles of Denmark. Princes Maud, third daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was married at 12:30 o'clock Wednesday to Prince Charles, second son of Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark. The ceremony Frederick of Denmark. The ceremony took place in the private chapel of Buck-ingham Palace, London. So far as the general public of London is concerned the wedding did not attract as much at



PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND PRINCESS MAUDE tention as had been bestowed upon other royal marriages of recent years. As Princess Maud's procession entered the chapel the choir sang the hymn 'Para-dise." The archbishop of Canterbury met the bride and bridegroom at the altar and

there performed the marriage service, at the conclusion of which he delivered a short address COLORADO FLOOD VICTIMS.

wenty-nine Persons Known to Have

Been Drowned.
The cloudbursts in the foothills west of Denyer Friday night, resulting in foods in which twenty-nine people are known to have perished, was followed Saturday afternoon by another terrible storm, the like of which has seldom been seen. At Morrison, seventeen miles from Denver, in the foothills, where twenty-two persons were drowned in the flood Friday night, people were terror-stricken when they saw the second storm approaching. Hail began to fall soon after 1 o'clock. Hail began to fall soon after 1 o'clock. The storm kept on with steadily increasing force till nearly 4 o'clock, when a black cloud of unusual density began to gather in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, a few miles from Morrison. Then the cloud burst, and in an instant a wall of water came down the guich fully six feet deep. Everything in its path was carried away. The rasing forcent carried along with it The raging torrent carried along with I houses, barns and debris of all kinds Morrison is indeed a stricken city. The dead number twenty-nine. Numerous parties from Denver, camping out at Evergreen, Idlewild, Idledale and other places in the mountains near Morrison are safe. Many hairbreadth escapes and

Damaging floods have also swept down the valleys in some of the Eastern States. The general conditions throughout the Monongahela valley is critical. In many places the rains were the heaviest known in twenty-five years. The Ohio valley will experience a flood its entire length. Reports from West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio show all the tributaries of the and Onto show all the tributaries of the Ohio river overflowing their banks. The damage to railroads and other property is general and very great. The wheat and crops that were in shock are generally rained. The loss on highway bridges and the railroads is the heaviest ever known in the Ohio railor. n the Ohio valley.

Two young people who move in the best society of Buffalo and Chicago gave first society of Buffalo and Chicago gave first named town a topic by running off on their bicycles to a minister's house and getting married. The bride is Miss Katherine Hamlin, the second daughter of William Hamlin, who is a partner with his father, Cicero J. Hamlin, in the manafacture of glucose and in breeding trot-

Garret A. Hobart, the Republican nom-inee for Vice-President, will spend four weeks at Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg,

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHUROH-Rev. B. L. Cope, Paston. Services at 10:30 c'elock a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7% O'clock. All are cordially invited to attend

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev.A.H.Mosser Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school folorning service. Prayer meeting every

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev. . Henritzy, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 0230 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday at 30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH-

tev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every lunday at 7:00 p. m., and alternate Sundays at

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father H. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month. GRAYLING LODGE, No. 858, F. & A. M.

meets in regular communication on Thursda evening on or before the full of the moon M. A. BATES, W. M. A. TAYLOB, Secretary. MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. B., meets the

second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
W. S. CHALRER, Post Com.
J.J. COVENTEY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at-ternoon. MRS, M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec. GRAYLING CHAPTER, B. A. M., No. 12).-

Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

W. F. BENKLEMAN, H. P.

A. TAYLOR, Sec. GRAYLING LODGE: I. O. O. F., No. 187:—deets every Tuesday evening.

J. PATTEESON, N. G. M. SIMPSON, Sec. CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102-CRAWFORD ADMA, Meets every Saturday evening.
A. McKay, Com.

T. NOLAN, R. K. GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday or before the full of the moon.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790 .- Meets econd and last Wednesday of each month.
J. Woodburn, C. R.

EBR BELL, R. S. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.-Meets very first and third Wednesday of each month JULIETTE BUTLER, Lady Com. POLLY CROTEAU. Record Keeper

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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GRAYL. ... AICH.

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Remember...

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Job-**Printing**

on short notice and at the most reasonable prices.....

Trial Order

Every car was jammed to its fullest ca-pacity.

As soon as the news reached Atlantic

Not Known Who Is to Blame. The excursion train was made up of fteen cars, the foremost of which was a baggage car. This and the next two oaches caught the full force of the crust and were utterly demolished. What re-mained of the third car was tumbled into a ditch at the roadside. The responsi-

Charles C. Rynick, of Bridgeton, who

think there must have been fully eighty or 100 killed. The only person with me was my 6-year-old son, and he was not hurt."

Fourteen of the injured are reported to have died at the sanitarium. Superintendent I. N. Swigard, of the

William Thurlow, the operator at the

at every half a dozen strokes a mangled form was brought up and laid tenderly on the pallets. It was a terrible task, and the strongest of men turned aside, faint from the revelations of the workers. A heap of blood-stained timbers, turned aside by one of the rescuers, brought to sight a woman's arm. It had been wrenched off at the shoulder.

Not five minutes later a chance blow from a pick revealed a human heart.

said the rattlesnake, "may not seem handsome, but—" He skillfully threw a coil. "It's a rattling good thing. Yes,"-New York Press.

NATIONAL FINANCES

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Uncle Sam's Assets and Linbilities Pittsburg Doctors Have a Lively Time-The South Apprehensive for the Enfety of the Cotton Crop.

Public Debt Statement. The treasnry statement of the public debt, issued Shunday, shows the public debt, less cash in the treasury, at the close of the month to have been \$300,354,512, n increase for the month of \$10.857,358. The debt is classified as follows: Interest-earing debt, \$343,304,250; debt on which bearing debt, \$848,304,250; debt on which daterest; how ceased since maturity, \$1,283,640; debt bearing no interest, \$373, 335,094; total, \$1,222,312,983, which does not include \$555,212,973 in certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of easil in the treasury. The treasury cash is classified as follows: Gold, \$150,012,224; silver, \$514,810,140; paper, \$109,978,190; bonds, dishursing officers' balances, etc., \$17,203,184 quainst which there are demand liabilities amountring to \$595,705,274, leaving easily balance in the treasury of \$236,108,472.

PHYSICIANS MOBBED.

Petal Surgical Operation in Pitta-burg Arouses the Italians.

J. P. Orr, A. W. Wallace and Thomas E. Eldridge went Ja, the home of Mrs. Gisari Masucci in Pittsburg to perform an operation. It resulted in her death. A creawd, tipping at the three physicians erowd junped at the three physicians swearing vengeance. One Sicilian, a relative of the woman, pulled a long knife. The doctors fled from the house, pursued by the infurinted Iralians. Up Washington street they ran with the shouting and certification in the shouting the street they ran with the shouting the street they ran with the shouting them. By

In the decrease and from the force makes, by the infuriated Itilians. Up WashIngton street they ran with the shouting perhaps from an old rusted piper had filled the conduit. The method of ignition of the time Wylic avenue was reached the he gas has not been explained, but at all the fleeing physicians, who took refuge in the fleeing physicians, who took refuge in the fir and broken into small plees. a drug store, from which they were rescued by the not 25 COLTON DAMAGED.

Enusually High Temperature Seri-Unusually High Temperature Serioually Affects the Nonthern Crop.
The most unprejudiced observers concur in reporting that the corton has
sustained irreparable damage from extreme heat and drought during the past
few days. This applies to an immeuse
area on both sides of the Mississipit river,
having Vicksburg for its center. The

having Vicksburg for its center. The weather is the hottest ever known and is simply parching up vegetation. Cotton is notually dying and the amount of shedding is unprecedented. The condition of crops is rapidly growing worse, and there is no prospect of rain.

Standing of National League Following 's the standing of the class of the National Baseball League:

| W L W L Cineinnati | 62 | 29 Philadelphia | 39 | 46 | Baltimore | 56 | 27 Brooklyn | 39 | 46 | Cleveland | 56 | 31 Washington | 34 | 47 | Chiengo | 53 | 39 New York | 34 | 50 | Pittsburg | 40 | 39 St. Louis | 28 | 60 | Boston | 45 | 30 Louisyille | 22 | 61

Western League Standing

Western League Standing.
Following is the standing of the clibs
In the Western League:
W. L. W. L.
St. Paul. 55 32 Detroit 44 30
Indianapolis 50 31 Milwaukee 41 51
Minneapolis 49 350 nd Rapids 31 59
Kansas City 46 38 Columbus 530 01

Good Crops in Sight. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Business conditions have clearly improved, though business has not. It is now the torpid season and better prospects have little effect as yet. The signing of a compact to control for eign exchange by a syndicate, piedging the use of \$750,000,000 for that purpose may render it unnecessary to use the gold and has given some stocks a slight ad-vance. Gold exports have been stopped and foreign trade is more promising of an early demand for our product. The propects for large crops of cotton and cor

Queen May Abdicate. The rumor that Queen Nictoria intends to retire in fayor of the Prince of Wales is again current in London; and it is add-of that court circles are greatly troubled regarding the condition of the queen's health. Such reports have frequently appeared of recent years, only to be semi-officially contradicted later. But it now meems that there may be some actual foundation for the statements made.

Causes a Fall in Gold. Costa Rica advices say the government has passed a law prohibiting the importa-tion of foreign silver. All now in the tion of foreign silver. All now in the possession of private narties must be disposed of within thirty days, after which time the government will require that it be sent to the mint and exchanged for Costa Rioan currency. The measure has caused a big fall in gold.

Opposed to I chale Racing. In the racing board bulletin issued at Toronto, Ont., the Canadian board con-demns female racing and announces that the board will hereafter blacklist any track upon which female bicycle rider

are allowed to race before the public. Harrity Steps Aside.

William P. Intrify, audif recently the chairman of the Democratic national committee and for years a leader in the party councils, made the interesting announcement at Philadelphia Eriday that be has retired from active politics.

Two Men Killed by Lightning At a reunion of the Thirtieth Georgia Regiment at Orchard Hill, a historic hat-tle field in Spalding County, two old con-Zederates were killed and four others merionsly shocked by a terrific holt of lightning. The four who were shocked, but not fatally, are in a critical condition.

The Delta Vencer and Box Company's plant was burned at Friar's Point, Miss. Loss \$100,000; partially insured. The plant was owned by the Chicago National Bank.

Shot Dead by Her Husbaud.

At Cologne, W. Va., Henry D. Lyons

Bred five bullets into his wife's head and

tuling her instantly. They had body, killing her instantly. They had separated and Lyons had induced his wife to return home-with him, but, stopped on the way to their house and committed the crime. A posse is pursuing him.

Eleven Badly Hurt." Eleven men were hurt by falling walls mile cleaning up the wrecking of the Diamond Match (Company's building in Chicago. At least akeore were buried in the debris. All of the men escaped alive, but several received severe cuts and PRISON FOR JAMESON.

Verdict of Guilty in the Cases of Transvaal Raiders.

The London jury in the Jameson South Africa case returned a verdict that all the defendants had been found guilty of the charge of violating the neutrality laws in invaging the territory of the South African republic. Besides Dr. Jameson, the defendants were: Major Sir John Willoughby, Col. R. Grey, Col. H. F. White, Major R. White and Captain Henry F. Coventry. Dr. Jameson was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment without labor, Sir John Willoughby to ten months' imprisonment, Major R. White to seven months' imprisonment and Captain Henry F. Coventry, Col. R. Grey and Col. H. F. White to five months' imprisonment and captain Henry F. Coventry, Col. R. Grey and Col. H. F. White to five months' imprisonment acce. The court was packed with people. Lord Russell's remarks werd distinctly hostile to the defendants. He began by pointing out that there was no doubt the

nostic to the defendants. He begin by pointing out that there was no doubt the prisoners had taken part in or abetted the proceedings; at Pitsani; and Mateking, where the invading forces were pustered preparatory to entering the Transraal There was no doubt the expedition was of a military character, and whether it was simed to overthrow the Transvall government or to force a change of the laws in the Interests of others, it was equally an expedition against a friendly State.

SCARED TREASURY GUARDS.

Two Explosions of Gas Brought the Guards Out in a Hurry.

Intense excitement was created in Washington about 10 o'clock Monday night by two successive explosions at the east front of the treasury building. The noise was equal to the discharge of all short gun, and the concussion was felt all along the opposite side of Fiftmenth street. The treasury gungds turned out fully armed, thinking an attempt was being made to blow up the building. With the first minutes the accord explosion oe ing made to blow up the building. With-in five minutes the second explosion oc-curred, and for a few minutes there was curred, and for a few minutes there was considerable alarm. A conduit containing electric wires extends beneath the sidewalk beside the treasury. Workmen have been making excavations just within the exterior basement wall of the building for the location of elevator engines. By some means illuminating gas, suchear term as all, rested plant hand had filled

TO TEST TOTTAL LAW.

Lake Shors Road Will Stort Carrying
The Cwa Lelters.

The railroad people propose to test the
right of Postmaster General Wilson to
prohibit them from carrying their own
and the letters of other roads. The Lake
Shore railroad will make a feet. Its superintendent has issued an order to all of the road's employes to carry mail per-laining to the business of the road, and letters for other roads relating to joint business affairs. Maj. Stuart of the Chirago postal inspection department, to whom the enforcement of the postal laws talks, said that he had not heard of any agreement to test the law, but if the Lake Shore desired to make a test of it the government. ernment would be very apt to accommodate it by prosecuting the violaters. "If the Lake Shore violates the law and it comes to my knowledge" said the inspector, "I will make a report on the case to the Postmaster General and do whatever he instructs."

Declared Unconstitutional Declared Unconstitutional.
United States Circuit Judge Sauborn has decided the Jowa anti-cigarette law unconstitutional, and ordered released on a writ of Inheas corpus Donald C. Mc-Gregor, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The law was passed by the Iowa Legislature last winter, and went into effect on July 4, 1890, and prohibited absolutely the manufacture, as he of cigaraths in the State facture or sale of eignrettes in the State, or their importation into the State. Mc Gregor was arrested for importing eigar-ettes and selling them in the original puck-Gregor was arrested for importing eiguiettes and selling them in the original packages, and an application for a writ of
habeas corpus was made to Judge Sanborn. The attorners for the petitionerested their arguments on the decision of
the Supreme Court of the United States
in the famous prohibition case that went
up from the same State some years ago,
after the prohibition law was enacted
there. That decision is to the effect that
the Federal constitution, having delegated
to Congress the power to regulate commerce between the several States, the
Legislature had no power to prohibit the
importation of liquors into the State, or
their sale in the original packages by the
importer. Attorney General Romley, argued that the Legislature had power to
prohibit the importation and sale of elgarettes, and cited other authorities to sustain his view. Judge Sanborn followed
the decision of the Supreme Court, and
granted the writ. granted the writ.

Sheriff and Highwayman Shot.
The bodies of Sheriff David Douglass and an unknown highwayman were Mouday found lying a few feet apart in a woods two miles from Nevada City, Cal. woods two miles from Nevnda City. Cal. There were five emity chambers in the pistol of the Sheriff, who had been shot through the lieart and in the right eye and hand. The bullets of the Sheriff had sone through the robber's heart, abdonien and hip. The unknown man had a rifle, but it had not been used. It is supposed Douglass was shot by a confederate of the highwayman. A number of bold highway robberies recently reported in the neighborhood have all seemed to be the work of one man, who stopped coaches and private converances on the roads es and private conveyances on the road-near Nevada City. The Sheriff and his near Nevada City. The Saeria and his depaties had been untring in their efforts to capture the robber. Finally Sheriff Douglass, believing a large squad of deputies served to put the highwayman on his guard, determined to attempt the chase single handed, and started out Sunday accompanied only by his dog. The dog returned at midnight, and at day break searching parties tracked the Sher iff to the spot where he lay dead.

Victim of the Blke.
William Klink, a Chicago butcher, was
struck by a woman bleycle rider while
crossing the street. He was taken to his
home; where he died in a short time. The
woman bicyclist, when she saw what had
happened, increased her speed and disappeared down a side street. According to
witnesses she was scorching at the time
of the accident and was going at a very
rapid rate when Mr. Klink was struck.
The collision did not throw the woman
from her wheel, and it is thought the han-Victim of the Bike. from her wheel, and it is thought the han dle bar struck him in the stomach.

Death List Is Increasing. Tales of death and devastation from the awful storm, which swept over West the awini storm, which swept over western Pennsylvania, continue to poin in. Four more drownings are reported, and another victim of the Sugar grove accident is not expected to survive. This will make the death list fifteen, including the saron drowned at facil seven drowned at Cecil.

Bodies in a Cisteril. W. E. Burt, a member of one of the best families in Austin, Texas, kitled his wife and two children, aged 2 and 4 years, and then sank their bodies in the house cis

Assurance to Spain. President Cleveland has Issued another important proclamation enjoining strict site of the strict observance of neutrality laws in relation that the fast proclamation of this ern, 11c to 14c.

kind was issued in June, 1895. Ever since kind was issued in June, 1895. Ever since the Wiborg decision was handed down by the Supreme Court the President has had in contemplation a proclamation calling special attention to that decision. It is believed that he delayed issuing it until this time in order to permit the feeling in this country regarding the Cuban rebellion to become caim and the excitement that was naturally caused by Cuban debates in the Senate to pass iway. There have been no recent fillbustpring, expeditions or other acts to fure the Johnship question into prominence. It is believed that May the clay had had given Sasig this renewed assurance of his ablastic draft to strongthen some calma of the Johnship to enforce neutrality have northed arder to strongthen some calma of the Johnship He degrees. Spain to understand that while this government will do its itmost to enforth its hoysteggarding in until treatment of friendly powers, it expects countries will design a peace to do their utwost to enfort protection to Americans and to meet the junt claims of this country.

DISASTRUIG RAILSAN JARAN.

ity. A Company of the Disastrons Raine and Laran. Towns Swelpt & way and It Is Feared.

Many Liyes Are Lost.

Ruinols wins have yieled to Japan's disastes. The shoots have neatly destroy, ed the fown of Thyana-which comprises 12,000 hours and 10,000 people. Toynma for the form the food have and the gown of the food have of the food and the rate of the food where As the disaster happened under water. As the disaster happened just previous to the saling of the steam-er, but few telegrams were received. It s thought that as the river rose eleven feet, and many settlements along the

bank are lower than the river, the damage must be appalling, and many lives must have been lost. NO DEMAND FOR GOLD BONDS.

Work on Public Improvements in New York Must Stop. Of the \$3,803,902.56 New York City bonds bearing 3½ per cent, interest but \$1,010,500 were subscribed for, and the average premium was very low. This is the second failure to sell what was consid ered gilt-edged securities, and the city is confronted with a serious state of affairs. Vast improvements authorized for this year are now in progress, and unless mon v is obtained the work will have to stop ey is obtained the work will have to stop. Worst of all is the failure to sell the school bonds, which will keep many thousands of children on the streets. Comptroller Flick regises to talk about the failure of the sale.

HAIL DESTROYS GRAIN.

Damage in South Dakota Will Reach
Hundreds of Thousands.
Specials from Millette and other points
in South Dakota say that Wednesday
night's hullstorm completely devastated
a stretch of country sixty miles long and
five to six miles wide. Crops on the farm
of Hunter Salzer, an irrigated farm at
Millette, were ruined. Harvest had been
begun, but the shocked grain was beaten
into the ground. In half a dozen villages
every window on the side toward the storm
was broken. The damage will amount to
hundred of thousands of dollars.

was broken. The damage will am hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Tariff Now Out of Date. A Washington dispatch says: Every day's report at the headquarters of the Republican Congressional Committee shows that the predominance of the finincial issue in this campaign, is not abating. Not only are there few calls for the therefore, but in several instruced ingretions party leaders have specially requested that no tariff material be pur laffe their States.

Indiana Populists. The Indiana Populist State convention adopted a platform, nonlinated a full State ticket, and indorsed the work of the St. Louis convention. Rev. Thomas Wadsworth of Daviess County, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The platform calls for the maintenance of the Populist party at all hazards, and is almost synonymous with the St. Louis platform.

Couple Married by Thegraph.

Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Sections, S. D., recently performed a unique marriage ceremony, about 700 miles sparating the contracting parties. The bride was at Sectland and the group was at a point in Indiana, the ceremony being performed by thegraph.

The fact has just become known that last Saturday's flood entirely destroyed the Catskill branch of the Union Pacific. the Catskill branch of the Christians Preinc, Denver and Aph Road, forty miles in length, running from Trinidad, Colo., to the Maxwell land grant in New Mexico.

Railroad Line Is Wiped Out.

Fell Dead from Heart Disease. Miss Jane Scotield, one of the faculty of the San Antoni of the San Antonio, again, Normal Con-lege, dropped dead of heart disease while delivering a lecture on psyschology before the class. She was of high standing in educational work in the State

Harrison Is Keeping Mam cuss the political situation before the ppening of the campaign. He will make

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prims, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.50; when, No. 2 red, 58c to 50c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; butter, choice creamery, 13c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; new potatoes, per bustle, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice dwarf, \$25 to \$60 per ton. Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75;

theep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; whent, No. 2, 55c to 56c; corn, No. 1 rhite, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 57c to 59c; corn. No. 2 yellow, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 27c

Cincinnati-Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2. 61c to 63c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to £2c; rye, No. 2, 28c to 51c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00; to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red. 63c to 65c; forn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to £2c; rye 67c oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, 31c to £2c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red. 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to £7c; oats, No. 2 white, 10c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 32c; to 34c; clottr-seal, \$4.65 to \$4.75.

Milwankee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 58c

cover sem, 84.65 to \$4.75.

Milyanthee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 58c to 59Mg form, No. 3, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 32c; yee, No. 4, 31c to 32c; pork, mess, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Huffhio-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs Huffild—Gattle, 52.30 to \$4.05; nogs, 83.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.25; to \$4.00; when \$1.00 to \$2 red, 43c to 65c; corn, No. 2 red of \$3c; oars, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c; []

\$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, the to elle; corn, No. 2, B1c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; butter, creamery, 11c to 10st eggs, West-



The cutworm is commonly confused with the white grub, and is in many cases mistaken for the grub. The adul of the cutworm is a moth, and lays its eggs mostly in grass and other places.
The larra of worm feeds upon grass and leaves of other plants—sometimes the groots—until full grown, when it enters the ground to transform, and in a few days or weeks the adult moth emerges. The moths are of various est place they can find for them. This colors, and are quite common during is all right; if the cellar has been duly the summer months. They are night cleaned, whitewashed and ventilated flyers, and hide during the day in grass and other places. They measure bout one to one and one-half inches across the wings, and are commonly called millers. The white grub, on the other hand, is the larva or worm hatched from eggs laid by the June or May grass, where they hatch in about a



VARIEGATED CUTWORM.

a, Larva; b, moth. month, and the little grubs feed upor the rootlets of various plants for the first year. They burow down into the ground from 18 inches to two 12cf, where they remain over winter. During the second year the grub eats near the surface, and does great damage on account of its size and larger appetite. They spend the winter as before and the third year they reach maturity The grub passes its transformation it little cells in the earth, and the ma-ture beetle emerges in the spring. The adult is a dark chestnut brown beetle



breast some times covered with yellowish is about an incl

black, and the

JUNE BUG. long, and the beetles are rapacious feeders. They appear in May and June, buzzing about certain trees at night. It is not an uncommon thing just at dusk, in May or June, to see thousands of beetles swarming about trees. They feed upon the leaves, and often defoliate large numbers of trees. Summing up, then, the adult of the white grub is the May or June beetle, and that of the cut-worm a delicate moth. Grubs usually feed upon roots, and remain below the surface, while cutworms feed upon leaves and other foliage, eating at night and hiding during the day under anything that will conceal them. When these insects are numerous they are difficult to combat

over large areas. worms may be deing bunches of green grass, clover, cabbage leaves, etc., between the rows and sprinkling with paris

green in solution— white GRUB. a tenspoonful to a pall of water. green in solutionthis is done before the crops are plantof the young worms may be destroyed before they can do any harm. In a small way tomato, cabbage and other plants can be protected by encircling heir stems close to the ground hands of tin or tarred paper. Rota tion of crops may often be advanta-geous with field crops.—American Agri

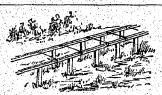
culturist. Cost of Marketing Vegetables. The farmer who begins growing gar ien vegetables on a large scale quickly finds that it is not the growing that is most difficult and expensive, but the marketing. This is especially true if the farmer is at a distance from a good market, and is obliged to rely on city commission houses and shipment to them by rail. He will usually find that after the commissions have been deducted there is little profit left for him self. In most cases the farmer who wants to go into the business of market gardening will do best to begin on a small scale, providing at first for the customers whom he can make sure of hear by, and marketing his product himself. In this way he will get a much better price than the commission man can afford. Dealing directly with the consumers, his goods will bring higher prices, and will be well worth them, too, as they will be much fresher than those the commission merchant can When this local trade is firmly established the farmer may better judge whether it is advisable to extend his ousiness, knowing that the larger part of his products must be sold on commistion, and at prices that pay very narrow profits.

Plowing After Early Peas. between and in the rows make aston- good breeds and grade up their stock.

ishing progress, and unless plowed un der will soon outgrow everything else. We know the reason now in the fact that the pea roots underground have decomposing the air and putting its nitrogen in available form. This nitrogenous fertility, though made without cost, is far too valuable to be of the dwarf varieties that do not need to be bushed, they may be profitably plowed under where their decay will still further increase soil fertility. It is a good preparation for some, late crop, as turnips or late cabbage, to plow under pea vines and plant the new crop over them. It needs only sufficien moisture to make this second crop success, as the neas while growing have provided the pitrogenous plant food re quired.

Fgg Taintine in Cellars.
Most farmers put the eggs down cellar in summer time, as being the coolso as to keep its air pure. But there are conditions in which eggs in cellars will spoil quite as quickly as in a warmer room upstairs. The egg shell is porous. If there are odors of decaying vegeta bles or of taluted meat in the air, they will penetrate the egg. While the gern will not begin to develop a chick at the cellar temperature, the presence of tainted air in contact with the cgg will cause it to lose its flavor almost at once and soon become as bad as it is possible for an egg to be. In such cases the chick dies and its own decay makes the egg worse than it would otherwise be. Egg for keeping ought never to be fertilized The cocks should either be killed off o confined so they cannot get to the hens after midsummer. In this way much trouble will be sayed. The hens wil lay more eggs, and eggs thus produced infertile can be easily kept until winte and sold at winter prices.

Support for Berry Bushes. Wire is very commonly used as a sup-port for raspberry and blackberry bushes, this being of necessity ver and very firmly braced. But this does not suffice to keep the wire stiffly in place. Where wires are stretched along each side of a row already, they can b made much more efficient by tying them together with cross wires every ten feet or so. This pulls them togethe and keeps the bushes upright and in Where there is no support a present and support it to be given the hushes, the plan shown in the diagram can be followed to advantage. Light wooden strips of juch-square stuff are and rigidly attached to each other by



cross wires. These cross wires are the most important part of the whole, for they are constantly pulling the bushes up into close quarters—the one thing for which supports are desired.

New Varieties of Wheat. The wheat blossom usually fertilizes itself, and for this reason new varieties But the crossing of different varieties may be done artificially by taking off the stamens from one ear, and care fully depositing on the blossom the pollen of a different variety. It is not best to try to cross widely different varieties, as these would be only mongrels. This seems to be the origin of some nev hald and partly bearded. Some have thought these were distinct varieties int a farmer who saved seed of ene separate, and sowed both, found that the bald and bearded heads appeared in both lots, though the majority of the grain was of the kind sown.

Fodder Corn for Cow There is no advantage in feeding corn that has been sown for fodder until it gets into the tasselling stage. will not eat it unless half starved, and for the very good reason that it contains no nutrition. The corn that is best for fodder is that which has had enough room to grow so that it can set un ear if nothing more than a nubbin. The fulces of corn rapidly increase in sweetness as the corn approaches the earing stage, and they are then nutritious feed. Farm Notes.

It is stated that in Minnesota the sun flower is raised for fuel, an acre furnishing a year's supply for a family. the heads, seeds and stalks all being burned. To produce cattle, fat and large at the

least expense, feeding must begin with the calves. They should be taught to eat while they are drinking milk. Keep oats in a trough near them. Their future growth depends largely upon the care given them the first year. It takes no more feed, when properly and regularly given, to keep calves fat all their lives than to half way do it.

One of the most useful appliances on i farm, and which costs but very little compared with the many uses to which t can be put, is the windmill. It grinds food, provides water for stock and can be used for irrigating small plots. They are now being adapted for purposes of irrigation on many large farms, two or persuasion could induce him to take the more windmills being sufficient to fill a large reservoir and keep a constant supply of water. Too many acres on a farm is claimed

as one of the curses the farmer has be cause he must cultivate more land than is necessary in order to obtain a crop that might be got from less land upon which all of the manure can be advantageously spread; but too much land is no worse an infliction then too much All who have grawn peas know how stock of an inferior kind, yet hundreds inevitably after the early crop has been of farmers feed animals that give no gathered, weeds which have sprung up profit because they will not procure

GOTHAM'S FINE CLUBHOUSE,

New York Athletic Club Krecking as Elegant Eight Story Structu The New York Athletic Club is at work building a fine little eight-story the town. The architecture is Moorish.



NEW YORK ATRILETIC CLUBHOUSE The building is going up on the southwest corner of 59th street and 6th ave-

nue. It will have a frontage of 170 feet on the Central Park side and 100 feet on the avenue. Its depth will be 100 feet. The plans and specifications provide for howling alleys, swimming baths, Turkish baths, barber-shop, billiard-room, a gympasium 116 feet long by 58 feet wide, a running track sixteen laps to the mile, and fencing, boxing and lounging rooms. The main dining-room will be 110 feet long and 40 feet wide; there are to be five private dining-rooms and a roof garden. Card-rooms, library, cafe, officers' rooms and private apartments complete the build-The interests of the cycling division have been studied by the plans for the accommodation of 750 wheels in the storage-room. There will also be r repair shop and a cleaning-room. It se ready for occupancy in one year.



cisors, and appear from the fifth to the

Five grains of pure boric acid, dis solved in one pint of hot water form an excellent wash.

Lozenges made of glycerine and jujubé pasté are a beneficial alleviant for a dry throat at night.

Muscular rheumatism often yields to loses of salol and phenacetine, five grains of each drug every three hours. Equal parts of powdered camphor borax and salt, used as a snuff, will be ound to be a good remedy for a cold in the head.

Fennel tea, a simple but effectiv reinedy for colic, is made by infusing two drams of the seed in a pint of boiling water. This remedy for frost-bitten feet l

worth saving: Pure carbolic acid, one half dram; tannin, one-half dram; tinc ture of iodine, thirty drops; simple erate, two ounces. Apply twice day. When persons addicted to the use of ardent spirits feel the need of a stimu

lant, its place may be taken with a dose of concentrated tincture of comnon oats, fifteen to thirty drops in hot Where limbs become badly chafed, ore, itchy, and rough, frequent appli

cations of an ointment composed of wo drams of tar cintment, one dram of oxide of zinc and one ounce of cold cream will be found soothing and healing. The preparation known as "mustard

liniment" is composed of one dram of oil of mustard, two drams of gun camphor, one-half ounce of castor oil, and four ounces of alcohol. Dissolve he camphor in the alcohol, and then add the other ingredients...

Acute bronchitis will sometimes yield to the following treatment: Rub the chest with warm camphorated oil, and cover it with a piece of fiannel. Take one teaspoonful every three hours of wise into four parts, and remove the a mixture consisting of two drams of large seeds. Soak them half an hour fluid extract of cubebs, two drams of in cold water. Cook in boiling salted prown muriate of ammonia, two drams of mixture and enough syrup of wild cherry bark to make four ounces.

Some men are full of surprises, ever to their intimate friends. No one ever suspected the poet Lowell of stoicism until he suffered from gout; then the pride of a North American Indian in the unflinching endurance of physical agony." Mr. G. W. Smalley, in an es lished in Harper's, refers to this side

"Visit him in these days, and if you did not know him well you might never guess that he was suffering. The orst paroxysms were borne in silene with a set face which was capable of a amile."

Mr. Smalley parrates that one sum mer Mr. Lowell bad an unosually vio lent attack. Perhaps the trouble might be something besides gout. He took Mr. Smalley's advice regarding a phy sician, "no gout specialist, but a first-

rate all-around-man." Doctor Broadbent-now Sir William Broadbent-was called, and went at once to see him. It was gout and noth ing else, though a very acute attack, and the pain violent.

The physician wrote a prescription "What is that for?" inquired the pa-

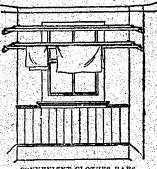
"To relieve the pain."
"Thank you, doctor, but I only wanted to know it was really gout," medicine. He seemed to wish. Mr. Smalley, to convince himself that he was not to be conquered by pain Later he had too many opportunities;

but to see others suffer was a thing he

could not bear. Showman-This is a picture of the Israelites crossing the Red Sen. One of he andlence—But I don't see the Israelites! Showman—Ob, they've just cross ed over! One of the audlence-Well where are the Egyptians? Showman-They're just gone under! Say, how much will you take to take your money back?-Pick-Me-Up



Convenient clothes bars can be made with very little trouble and no expense if one has just the place to put them. In almost every kitchen there is a hook. In the illustration there is a space of about five feet between the nimney and the side of the room. In the space two sets of cleats were united to the side and chimney, with grooves to slip the bars in; when not in use the bars can be taken out, but they are always convenient to hang the dish tow-els on. The four bars are smoothly inished and are made of pinc. If one ins but little room these bars are much



CONVENIENT CLOTHES BARS.

more convenient than the clothesporse, and are never in the way.—Farm and Home.

To Dress Sweethreads Parboll the sweetbreads until thoroughly cooked. Make a sauce from melted butter, which must be thickened with browned flour; beat three eggs, stir. in one plut of milk and one plut of stock; add all three to melted butter, also a few gliorkins, capers and mushcoms, a little chopped parsley, red pepper, mace and salt. Cut slices of stale breac, dip in beaten yolk of egg and fry in lard. Dip the sweetbreads in beaten gg, then in bread crumbs, before frying them in lard. The stock is best prepared the day before from beef or yeal. The eggs must be well benten and the lard bolling. Lay each piece on toasted bread; pour sauce over and serve very hot. The quantities given are for two pounds of sweetbreads.

Chocolate Icing. Take one cup of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of water, the well-beaten white of one egg, a pluch of cream of tartar, and one ounce of unsweetened hocolate grated. Boil the sugar and water together until the syrup will string when poured from the end of a spoon. Stir the grated chocolate into the stiff white of egg, to which has been added the cream of tartar. Slowly pour the boiling syrup on the egg, beating lard all the time. Beat until the mixture begins to cool and thicken, and then spread it between the layers of cake and on the top.

Cabbage Pudding.

Boil a firm, white cabbage fifteen minutes, changing the water, then putting more on from the boiling tea ket-tle. When tender, drain and set aside until perfectly cold. Chop fine, add two beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of butter, three of yery rich milk or cream, pepper and salt. Stir all well together and bake in a buttered pud-

ding dish un'il brown; serve hot. dish is digestible and very relishable. A Nice Sally Luca. One and a half pounds of flour, three eggs, three ounces of butter, three ta-blespoonfuls of yeast, one tablespoonful of sugar. Melt the butter, and holl s pint of new milk, which should be allowed to cool off before heing used. First beat the eggs very light; then add alternately a little milk and a little

flour, until all are used in a stiff bat-

Stewed Cucumbers. Pare the large cucumbers, cut lengthwater to cover until tender. Drain off the water; add a little butter, sait and pepper, and, when well heated, serve on toast, or make a thin white sauce and pour over them.

Snow-Drops.
One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, whites of five eggs, one small cup of milk, three full cups of prepared flour. Flavor with vanilla and nutureg. Bake in small, round tins.

Birds' Nest.

Boll eggs hard, remove shells, sur-ound with forcement; fry or bake them until nicely browned, cut in halves, and place in the dish with gravy.

Things Worth Mentioning. There is no better ald to digestion, in ertain instances, than the cooked ap-

The tone of the plane improves when the instrument is moved from the wall of the room.

Salt sprinkled over the carpet will effectually lay the dist and will make the color bright and last longer. When boiling a ham see that "the ket-

le only smiles on one side of its mouth d. e., that the water merely simmers. A dish of water placed in a hot oven where ples, cakes or puddings are being baked will prevent them from scorch-

ing. To take out from rust cover the spotwith fine salt and saturate with lemon juice and lay on the grass. Repeat 16

necessary. To remove an odor from a barrel half fill it with cold water. Heat half a dozen stones the size of the palm of the hand until they are redhot and throw them luto the water and let the water remain in the barrel until cold. Then rhise the

barrel with clean cold water. Aluminum kitchen utensiis promiso to be in increased demand. They are so pretty, so light and so easy to keep clean, and they only cost just enough more than other kluds to make them fashionable. Complete kitchen outfits, from coffeepot to frying pan, are now manufactured.

owher o'Ane, Beggars Hore Numerous, organism and Mustelledness More, in Evidence-A. Bagged and Poorly Housed Propile.

The advocates of the free and polimited coining of silver, and Mr. Towns is particular, ore of late given to holding up the monetary system of Mexico and the conditions there as Illustrations of the blessings of free silver. It is doubtful if there is a nation on the face of the if there is a nation on the face of the globe where more poverty is seen in all life parts of the nation than even de fround in Maxico. It is more than prohible the week that ne the theoretic former having the friends have taken the time to familiarize themselves with the conditions of the people of that free silver republic. When they say the Mexican wage currer is in a more properous condition than those of this country they do not fail to exhibit their utter grounds of the diestion? Anyone, who knows anything it all on the subject shows there is not refunded of truth in such statements. Mr. Towne

the subject thows there is not a vitable of truth in such statements. Mr. Towne is reported to have said a few days since, at St. Louis, that Mexico was a much more prosperous country than the United States, and cited as the cause for this the fact that, Mexico was on a free silver basis. It is not understood hear that, Mr. Towne has ever spent much thus in that country—it let have the series of the state of the series of the state of the series Rev. Francis E. Clark, president

integers of 2000 miles in Mexico, writers as follows concerning conditions as he found them:

Free silver, after all, does not make a terrestrial paradise in every respect. The traveler is reminded, of that he many says, in a surprising fusition when it come to buring yound in American considers the necessaries of life, for instance, when the construction of the Palliana buffer was a surprising fusition when it come to buring yound in American considers the necessaries of life, for instance, when the necessaries of life, for linear and the second of the respective porters of the Palliana buffer of the proceeding years. In 1801, the yield of some and printing years, and a printing respectively in the necessaries of the or corfee costs while a sandwich may be had for no least to life, and he is samplesed to find that it regitties 40 cents, and he is samplesed to find that it regitties 40 cents, and he is samplesed to find that it regitties 40 cents, and he is samplesed to find that it regitties 40 cents, and he is samplesed to find that it regitties 40 cents, and he is samplesed to find that it regitties 40 cents, and he is samplesed to find that it regitties 40 cents, and he is samplesed to find that it regitties 40 cents, and he is samplesed to find that it regitties 40 cents, and he is samplesed to find that it regitties 40 cents, and he is samplesed to find that it regitties 40 cents, and he is samplesed to find that the regitties 40 cents, and he is samplesed to find the price of the nodern and the samplesed to find the price of the nodern and the samplesed to find the price of the nodern and the samplesed to find the price of the nodern and the samplesed to find the price of the nodern and the samplesed to find the price of the nodern and the samplesed to find the price of the nodern and the

Considered in month CSS American and his boasts, white a fail tary's suggest of the or continue to a laboring min is 50 cents. Nowlears to laboring min is 50 cents. Nowlears in borning min is 50 cents. Nowlears in the continue to an incomplete the continue to the min who cannot find it. In his learn to support the Popocratic ticket, nowleave than in prosperous Mexico. The railway stations are througed with a station are througed with a station of the common people secues not one whit tyetter than that of the fellalia of Egypt of the station of the common people secues not one whit tyetter than that of the fellalia of Egypt of the station of the common people secues not one whit tyetter than that of the fellalia of Egypt of the station of the common people secues not one white tyetter than that of the fellalia of Egypt of the station of the common people secues not one white tyetter than that of the fellalia of Egypt of the station of the common people secues and one with the station of the statio

There never has been, there never employ a community in which people will accept 18 inches and 36 inches indifferently as a yard.

cept 18 inches and 36 inches indifferently as a yard.

Either 36 inches will be demanded by everyone, or that standard will pass out of me and 18 inches will be the universal standard or measure of a yard.

There never has been and there never will be a community in which 100 cents will be accepted indifferently for the same commodity.

Either the commodity will sell everywhere for 100 cents or it will sell everywhere for 50 cents.

Those has never been and there will

where for 100 cents or it will sell every where for 50 cents.

There has never been and there will fiver be a community in which gold and silver coined without limit will circulate as equals—that is at par. The 100 cents—gold—will flow out to be more profitably employed, leaving the field to 50 cents—silver.

As a measure or standard of value gold stands for 100 cents and silver for 50 cents in the actual relation of the metals—that is, in their purchasing power. We cannot have the two standards at the same time for the same reason that you cannot maintain a yard measure 36 inches long at the same time as a yard measure 13 inches long.

We are now on the gard standard to be gained by going to the 18 inches, and

We are now on the jard standard or measure of 36 inches—gold. What is to be gained by going to the 18-linches and measure or standard—silver? Is it better to have 50 cents' worth of a good thing than 100 cents' worth of it?—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Straw.

South Bend, Ind., July 29.—A vote was taken on silver and gold today in the ewagon plant of the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing: company. After the workingmen prepared their ballots, and they were collected, it was found that gold received 709 votes and silver 282. Seventy-seyen were doubtful. Plurally for gold was 427, and a majority of 350. Forty-seyen Polish worknen, and thirty-seven of them, voted against free silver. A Straw.

Putting Them To the Test.

Patting Thom To the Test.

As A Geoff interest, and it is this interest.

As New York Mail and Express. This third ticket movement is putting to the field the sincerity and consistency of the matter of the sincerity and consistency of the sincerity and th

and the Supreme court, the confiscation of railroad, telegraph and telephone properties, and various other radical imposestions, with free frade or se-called tariff reform, under the free silver-Populistic candidate. Which will they choose? They know that every yote diverted from McKinley meaning in a padded strength to Bryan. All argungate grade, it was a like you." said they heed man, "out I know that if Bryan is elected you will have to pay me Sile for, mowing this to Bryan. All argungate grade, it was a like you will have to pay me Sile for, mowing this payed to the silver to pay me Sile for, mowing this payed to the silver to pay me Sile for, mowing this payed to the silver to pay me Sile for, mowing this payed to the silver to pay me Sile for, mowing this payed to the silver to pay me Sile for, mowing this payed to the silver to pay me Sile for, mowing this payed to the silver to pay me Sile for, mowing this payed to the silver to pay me Sile for, mowing this payed to the silver to pay me Sile for, mowing this payed to the silver to pay me Sile for, mowing this payed to the silver to pay me Sile for the silver to pay the silver to pay me Sile for the s

FARM PRODUCTS.

Price: Have Falien Because of Increased Frieduction in All Parts of the World, Q.—Ls it thru that the price of which and many other farm products has fallen heavily? A.—It is, Q.—How are such declines, in wheat, for instance, to be explained? A.—By the enormously rapid increase in explained? A.—By the enormously rapid increase in growing ages throughout the years of the world in the heavy of the production of the world.

Q.—How do we indee of actual counse.

Numbers of Railroad Men.

Next to illers of highers we might world world.

Considerable class of highers we might world in the case of highers would in the price of the world in the price of the world.

It would, however, be an itically to the instance of the world in the first and in the price of the world.

It would, however, be an itical to the interest of the world in the first and the interest of the world.

It would, however, be an itical to the interest of the world in the first and the interest of the world in the first of the world.

It would, however, be an itical to the order of the world in the interest of the world in the interest of the world.

It would, however, be an itical to the order of the world in the interest of the world in the interest of the world in the interest of the world.

Numbers of Railroad Men.

Next to illers of the world in the largest production of the world.

any equal period in the history of the world.

Q.—How do we judge of actual competition, in the sale of wheat? A.—By the supplies through annually on the world's great Aistributing market. In particular? A.—England, where most of the buying nations go to purchase their grain.

Q. What are the figures? A. As recently as 1880 Great Britain imported, for consumption and re-export, 55, 201, 122 hundredweight of wheat—a large increase over the proceeding annual average. In 1805 it imported \$1.730,355 hundred frequently and the remarkable increase in wheat production? A. The exceedingly rapid development of transportation facilities in newly cilitivated grain countries; among them ladia, Russia and the Argentine Remultic. A. Has there been an increase in the United States likel? (A. An conormus increase.) United States lisel? (A. An enoromus fancreases)

Q. How large? A. In 1875 there wer 25.381.512 acres of where cality tated in this country; in 1891 there were 39.916.817, an increase of 50 der. cent. The yield in 1875 was 292.136, 000 bushels, a heavy increase over preceding years. In 1891 the yield was 011.780.000. Even last year with a greatly reduced acreage and a partial crop failure, the yield was 467,100.000 bushels.

No Blank Cartridges.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles of New York, a life-long Democrat and a brave soldier who lost as leg at Gettysburg. is one of the men who cannot find it in this heart to support the Popocratic ticket, nor yet to throw his vote away. Gen. Sickles aniounces his own programme in words which cannot fall to find an echo in many another old soldier, who is also an honest Democrat. He says in a letter to Maj. L. Edwin Dudley.

It is fortunate that one of the great no.

echo in many another old soldier, who is also on honest Democrat. He says in a letter to Maj. L. Bilwin Dudley.

It is fortunate that one of the great positical parties has named a candidate for the presidency whose admirable military record every-coder looks upon with similariton and pride, and for whom he may east his root without hestation, assured that in definition of the republic morting the bost increases of the day, he stands for all that Americans must upholi.

I know Maj. McKinier very well. He is a man of rectitude and honor. Upon the practical and pressing issues of the day, he stands for all that Americans must upholi. While I do not agree with some of his political views. I am far more widely separated from the rainous platform of his adversaries. As President, chosen as he will be by the votes of men of all parties, his election will not be a partisan triumph. His administration will guarantee public credit and public decorum and order, now threatened up a conspiracy of marchias. Popullars and socialists.

Gen. Sickles conclusion is put with soldierly frankness. He says:

You and I and our countades are not accustomed to use blank cartridges in pressence of an enemy, therefore I don't propose.

I to throw away my vore on any third candidate. Nor are we in the habit of without a fall. I shall give a partiotic core for united on the mean of say at home and not vest at all. I shall give a partiolic wate for the compage the Union.

Other Democrats will prefer indirect methods of accompilshing the same purposes. But no blank cartridges' will be the watchword of the majority.

A Deadly Parallel.

Bringing the "deadly parallel" specied

cither of cilipatic ignorance or deliterate deceit. Consider the following:

Extract from the platform:

We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be full legal tender, equally with gold for all debts public or private.

There shall be coined at the several dor, all debts public or private.

There shall be coined at the several distribution of the Weight of 4124 grains tray standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which be devices and smore scriptions as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which be devices and smore scriptions as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which be devices and smore scriptions as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which be deviced and smore scriptions as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which the devices and smore scriptions as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which the devices and smore scriptions as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which the devices and smore scriptions as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which the devices and smore scriptions are provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which the devices and smore scriptions are provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which the devices and smore scriptions are provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which the scription of the weight and the scription of the weight and the scription of the weight and the scription of the weight of 4124 grains they should be comediated by the country of the weight of 4124 grains they are some some same should be comediated by the country of the weight and the scription of the weight of 4124 grains they are some same should be comediated by the country of the weight and the scription of the weight of 4124 grains they are some same should be comediated by the country of the country of the weight of 4124 grains they are some same should be act of 324 grains they are some same should be act of 324 grains they are some same should be act of 324 grains they are should be act of 324 grains they are sh

cept where otherwise expressly stibulated line in the contract.

That part of the act of ISTs has never been repeated or modified and is the law of the land today. To demand what they must know is already a law is the most barefaced political jurglery. There never has been a time since the organization of this government, except between February 14, ISTs, says a writer (when the trade dollar was substituted for the standard dollar, sometimes styled the crime of '73"), and February 18, ISTs, when the standard dollar was restored to our currency, that the standard dollar such as it issued today has been in any way, or to the smallest extent, limited in its legal tender value. Whether a man has owed 85 or \$5,000,000, there has never been a time when the standard silver of the amount of such debt, large or small, in silver dollars (fever since 1887 of 412%; grains standard silver) was by law one of our silver coins that tender of the amount of such debt, large or small, in silver dollars would not bar a suit for nonpayment of such debt, large or small, in the legislation anything to do with money. But the more important functions, that of a measure of values is the one with which the great mass of voters of this country is concerned, any, that in, which every man, woman and child has a deep interest, and it is this interest which is being criminally jeopardized by such holdly false insinuations as is the demand above quoted.

—The grave of John Fitch, who is said to have first amilied steem the applications.

Recorded to the second of the second

Million Knaployes.

New York Herald: "I can't argue they case like you" said the hired man. "but I know that it Bryan is elected you will have to pay me \$16 for mowing this law instead of the I you'ngow physine.

For many years we Americans have heer planing ourselves on the fact that "the schoolingster is absord?" If I have heer planing ourselves on the fact that the schoolingster is absord?" If I have been planing ourselves of hippress we might well axish that the schoolingster would wish that the schoolingster would come home and attoud to hispness in tag agricultural districts during this presidential campaign.

It would, however, he an insult to the intelligence of the working misses; to assume that, their type is to be found

Numbers of Railroad Men.
Nort to tiller's of the soil the laignest group of workers is misjer der of the soil the laignest group of workers is misjer der of those canaged in the transforter fool industry—the railway employes. If he the state of New York alone are about 10,000 of likes, and, taking in the whole country, they number, about 1000,000, or and far from 10 per soilt of the edities worting population. The various grades of railery workers harge their geveralers anizations, and these are studying the effects of free silver, as is evident, from the merous letters that reach the Methia asking for information; and we will state here, a few suggestive facts he way, of

of free silver, as is evident from the memoral setters that reach the Methid asking for information: and we will state here, a few. languestive facts. Lie. Way, effected from the more hardship than perhaps any other class by unlimited columns of Signeral reply.

The vast army of railway tollers would, suffer more hardship than perhaps any other class by unlimited columns of Signer of Methods of the model distressed hecanic hit the necessities of life would dimmediately, double in price, public ypages, would be slow to rise, and would make up for the hicrossed cost of living. But the railway wowker would find it pasticularly hard to secure an advance of wages, became his employer. the railway corporation, would itself he so hart by the dange in the currency that it might be unable to comply with the reasonable demand of its employers.

Why it Could Not.

"But why?" asks the brakeman; "why would the railway company-mot be in as good a position to advance wages as any other employer?" For a very simple reason. The merchant and the manufacturer can instantly mark up the price of their moods to offset the lowered value of their moods to fise the lowered value of their moods to offset the lowered value of their moods to fise the lowered value of their moods to sell. What you sell is your experience that this cannot be marked up as a merchant can reticket a piece of cloth. Now, your employer, the railway company, is like yourself, a person—an like yourself, it has nothing to sell but its services in transporting passengers and goods.

Alore than this, if is under control of the state that created it; and cannot, like yourself, quit work if it doesn't like the pay; it is compelled to keep on working or forfeit its very existence. With a Signey the proper company, and the collars, and its income would thereby be cut down nearly one half. But when it attempted to bould have that it is under control of the state it raverses. The railway, like yourself, would anse, particularly in agreal-tural communities, and the legislat

How Bryan Has Flopped.

How Bryan has reopped,
Bryan has not always been a fresilverite. There was a time when his alnot believe the purchasing power of the
dollar could be regulated by act. of Cogress. The financial ideas he advocate
now were not those he advocated only
free chart and

few years ago.

During the extraordinary session of Congress of 1896, called by President Cleveland, Bryan made a speech in which he declared that—

which he declared that—
White the government can say that a given weight of gold or silver shall constitute a dollar and livest that dollar with lead tender qualifies, it cannot do the purchasing power of the dollar. That must depend upon upon the law of supply and demand. At the number of dollars increases more rapidly than the need of dollars—as it did after the gold discoveries of 1840—the exchangeable value of each dollar will fall and prices rise.

There was a time therefore

changeable value of each dollar will fall and prices that.

There was a time, therefore, when Bryan knew that the exchangeable viluof, a dollar depended on something besides congressional flat. He knows if now, the has not changed his time because of any new light on the subject, but because is a shifty demagogue in search of an office.

At present Bryan, like his fellow, Papacrats, ascribes the fall in the prices of commodities to the fall in the price of silver. He and they asseverate that the crime of 1872" pulled silver down, and that it pulled everything else down with the price of the price

In the spring of 1892 Bryan declared a speech made by him on the parity in a speech made by him on the ta question that the fall in prices must attributed—

attributed—
To the inventive genlus that has mustipiled a thousand times, in many lustances
the strength of a single arm, and enabled
us to do today with one man what they
men could not do fifty years ago. That is
what brought the prices down in this coutry and everywhere.

what brought the prices down in this courty and everywhere.

Then he talked sensibly, "Treating genius," reducing the cost of production, or transportation, or both, has brought down the price of about everything except human labor. That is increasing it value from decade to decade.

Bryan is as well aware now as he was in 1892 that the fall of silver has humothing to do with the general fall of prices. Yet he denies in 1896 what he affirmed in 1892, because he thinks bichange of front will help him into the white house.—Chicago Tribune.

Admittedly a Populist,

Admittedly a Populist.

The Populist party has derived its energy and until this year has obtained its energy and until this year has obtained its enders chiefly from the Republicans.

Populism is extreme and rabid Republicanism, with a mixture of Socialism und secressionism.

Populism is extreme and rabid Repulsicanism, with a mixture of Socialism and secessionism.

We have William J. Bryan's own word for it in 1893 and 1894 that he was to longer a Democrat and that he had become a Populist.

In addition to this we have the textimony of his friends at the St. Louiseonventions of last week that he is Populist and not a Democrat. Senator Stewart, Republican silver Plutherat. of Neyada, said to the silver convention.

I know William J. Bryan, HE BELIEVES WIAT WE REFLEVES WIAT WE REFLEVES HAT BE NOT A DEMOCRAT IN GOOD AND REGULAR STANDING.

Judge Green of Nebraka said to the Populist convention:

I know Mr. Bryan, I know him personally. He is my friend, and I say to you HE IS AS TRUE A POPULIST AS YOU OR.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is no Democratic enadidate for the president

If will be seen, therefore, that there is no Democratic candidate for the presidency in the field as yet.—Chicago Chronicle (Dem.).

Ruined by Drouth. It is estimated that the drouth in New South Wales has caused the loss of 9.500,000 sheep. This catastrophe, for gether with the consequent reduction in the number of lambs in the next breeding season, will make a great difference to the supplies of mutton and wool for



estalation

GOOD SYE, POP

BRYAN'S SPREAD-EAGLE NON-SENSE

15 P. N. | Non

careful reading of Mr. Bryan "great speech" before the Chicago convention utterly falls to disclose any rational explanation of the influence it had upon his auditors. It did not con-tails a new fact nor a new argument; it was full from beginning to end of assumptions, assertions, misstate ments, off-exploded economic fallacies

flowers of rhetoric and faulty reason nowers of record and nauty reason-ing. Good veciferation, a pleasing stage manner and an alleged personal "magnetism" do not constitute an ar-gument and they prove northing. Dis-raelt characterized Gladstone as merely "a sophistical declaimer intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity." That "verbosity" is the distin-guishing feature of Bryan's talk will be the verdict of intelligent readers, though it clearly exerted a marked influence upon the third and fourth rate men comprising the large majority of the members of the convention, just as "sound and fury signifying nothing" so often sways a congregation of color ed people in a Southern camp meeting. It is claimed that Bryan really owed his nomination to the closing words of his pergration (unless, as is also asserted, the convention bosses Tillman and Altgeld, had determined upon this nomination three months

ngo). These closing words were 35 4 a gold standard by saving to them; You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

Carefully reread these applauded parases and see whether, no matter how faultlessly delivered, they afford a sufficiently substantial basis for a candidacy for the most responsible po-titleal position on earth. The metaphor reminds us of an Irish member of parliament, condemning the government for its policy concerning the income tax: "They'll keep cutting the wool off the sheep that lays the golden eggs

until they pump it dry."

This implied comparison of the or dinary laborer to the Son of God savors of the grotesque, if not of the profane? At best the simile is an outrage upon

rhetorie. For admitting the rhetorically absurd assumption of torture and death as a metallurigical possibility, only in the unschooled imagination orators" is gold used in the manufac fure of crowns of thorns; would it or could it be easier to be broken, could it be easier to be broken torn, and bruised on a silver rack or wheel than it would be to en dure crucifixion upon "a cross of gold? The days for crucifixion long since passed away. It any one needed crucifying to-day a plain cross of pine would best served to the purpose. In an attempt, to construct "a cross of gold" would be not encounter difficulties similar to dose met by Aaron when is built the golden calf?"
Logistic, the challenge is no less absurd. No one is demanding a "gold"

standard," as that standard has ex-isted for over half a century and is the outcome of the commercial necessities of the commercial world; and ly not a product of legislation, national or international, and is a matter out side the province of legislation, a mat which legislation cannot change any more than it can change a natura law. Such a demand would be as senseless as demands that grass shall grow, that the sun shall shine, that water shall run down hill, or that the Dutch shall be permitted to occupy Holland. Historically, the insinuation is no less

hypercritical. Is the best money of the world, money of highest as well as of universal purchasing power, a crown of thorns for labor?

If "mankind is crucified" in "gold

standard" England, France and Ger many, what word will fitly character ize the workingman's condition in pov erty stricken but "free silver" Coutral America, Peru, Mexico and Japan?

Really is not Bryan's iridescent and Really is not Bryan's iridescent and widely heralded peroration simply a vocabulistic embodiment of the quintessence of sublimated non-sense? I from 1879 to 1892 we enjoyed one of the most prosperous periods in the history of this country. Labor, was almost universally employed and well paid. Our crops were large and our home and foreign mar ets all that could be desired; o elgu-trade being immense. And this prosperity was all based upon the confidence which everybody felt that our gold money, and our paper moley le-cured by it, constituted actual money all over the world as well as at home The peoples of other countries had the fullest confidence in our business lionor and integrity. What we need to-day, above all other things, is a full restoration of that confidence under which we might prosper as in the years to which we refer. Breezy declamation, illogical utterances, captivat-

* 6 Krist 10

ing rhetorical moonshine, the mudand anarchistic insinuations, and the hysterical huzzas of a mob of irrational beings, even under the name of a political convention, reveal their nothing-ness when rationally considered, or when viewed in the light of the facts and truths to which we here call attention.-Pullman Journal.

McKinley to Labor. Whenever the workingmen of the United States—I mean skilled and un-skilled laboring men—whenever they

are ready to work for the same wages the same low wages that are paid their rivals on the other side, their rivals in England, in Germany, in Belgium and in France, engaged in the same oc cupation, whenever they are ready for that, which I hope and believe will never be, then we are ready for the free-trade doctrines of the Democratic party. It is a question that addresse itself to the bone and sinew of the United States: It is a question for the vorkinginen to determine,—Hon, Willlam McKinley.





material in the woolen industry, and f: has been placed upon the free list Whether the tariff on wool has raised he price of wool to the sheep grower above the point it would have reached without a tariff, is a question which has been discussed rather than settled. Speaking for myself, it is immaterial in my judgment whether the sheep ariff or not. Whether he does or does not, whether the wool manufacturer ollects a compensatory duty from the need it. I am for free wool, in order the blasts of winter, may have their tional honor.

-- Ohicago Tribune

clothing cheaper; and in order that one roolen mandacturers, induirdened by tax apon foreign wool and ambur dened by like tax upon home grown wood-ift they pay an increased price now-may manufacture for a wider market. Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, in Congress. An Old Loan Scheme Revived.

THE TOTAL

Down at their seventhly the straight-out pops demand that a law be passed outhorizing Government to loan to citi-zens, money on all landed property to the extent of two-thirds of its assessad value, the loans to be secured by mortgage which shall run for not less than five nor more than ten years, to any one citizen, at a rate of interest not exceed 2 per cent. per annum. As were not bad enough in itself, the cighthly gives a finishing blow. It proposes that the Government shall loan money to municipal corporations for the nurpose of public improvement to the extent of one third of the assessed valuation of the taxable property draw, only interest enough to pay the cost of their issue and would be paid back in appaual installments, each in-stallment not to exceed 4 per cent, of

he sum loaned. ceru of property owners ultimately would be to get out from under. Of course, all local taxes would go op just the same. Money would be required to support the public schools. to pay the salaries of city officials, and to meet the many other ordinary needs of the municipal government. Meantime, also, the currency would depre-clate in value rapidly. Such was the experience under the loan system of the colonies, and it is to that miserable expedient, which was demonstrated to be all fraud and error, that these "reformers" would resort now.

History of Agriculture.

One of the great lessons of history is that agriculture cannot rise to its highest perfection and reach its fullest development without the aid of commerce, manufactures, and mechanical arts. All are essential to the healthy growth and highest advancement of the others; the progress of one insures the prosperity of another. There are no conflicts, there should be no autagonisms. They are indispensable to each other. Whatever enfeebles one is cerain to cripple the rest,-Hon. William McKinley ...

Bryan Wants Free-Trade, "When Michigan iron ore is placed on the free list, Alabama ore is placed there also; when Pennsylvania coal is placed on the free list, West Virginia coal is placed there also; when the rough lumber of Maine and Wisconsin is placed upon the free list, the rough Inmher of North Carolina and Georgia is placed there also."-Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, la Congress,

A Hundred Millions Lost. The "tariff for revenue only" of the free-traders brought \$102,275,791 less money into the Treasury during the arst twenty-two months of its operation than the McKinley tariff did during its first twenty-two months.

Japanese Are Workers.
One thing characterizes the Japanese, be he student, merchant, stropkeeper, artisan, or worker, and that is intensity of application. Work, occupation, toll, is not regarded as a hardship, but as the natural condition of life.

Political Potnourri. Every time Democracy is born again it is born worse. The people discuss finance, but they

demand protection. The people ask for work and Democ

ncy offers them wind:

paign expenses.

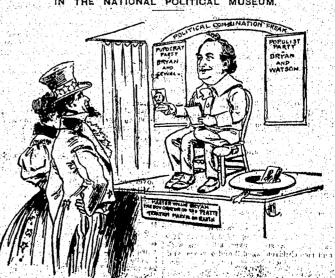
they have confidence in him.

International bimetallism is the mid dle of the road between the silver ex tronitsts and the gold extremists, and the Republican party holds it.

All classes of farmers have felt the depression caused by the overthrow of the protective system, and as a consequence the Populist as well as the Democratic party will see many of its grower receives any benefit from the members cast a straight vote on election day for McKinley and protection

"The platform adopted at Chicago." says Gen. Sickles, "Is one that make onsumer of woolen goods and pars it ime choose between my party and my over to the wool grower, or doesn't col-lect it at all, and therefore does not has a right to claim what belongs to one's country." There are thousand that the vast majority of people who of loyal Democrats who take the same do not raise sheep, but who do need view of the situation, and whose votes protect them from will be cast for the protection of the ng-

IN THE NATIONAL POLITICAL MUSEUM.



colinic

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson -Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection-Half an Honr's Study of the Scriptures-Time Well Spent.

Lesson for Aug. 9. Lesson for Ang. 9.

Golden Text.—"The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear?"—Ps. 27; 1.

The lesson this week is found in the Sam. 10; 8-19. The last lesson was an enjoide in the personal history of David. The preceding chapter, chapter the war of David during a part of his reign preceding his great sin. In 8: 12 the Ammonites are mentioned among those connected by David.

tioned among those conquered by David. The present leason describes in detail that war. It arose through the injust offered by the king of the Ammonited to David's messengers. Ammon and isgas! had always been enemies, take the days when the Ammonites and the islanding on their way into Canaan. Saul had punjshed them severely some thirty or forty years before this time, but a new king was now on the throne. Haum, nechang a grandson tioned among those conquered by David. the sum loaned.

Under a combination of laws framed on the throne, Hanun, perhaps a gradeon on the throne, Hanun, perhaps a gradeon of the Nabash whom saul defented. The seventhly and eighthly it would be possible to so plaster the property in any municipality with mortgages and muture of which is not stated. On the said we communicipality with mortgages and muture of this new king had showed some subject to so plaster the property in any municipality with mortgages and muture gratulatory message to Sanun, but the which is not stated. Data and we congratulatory message to Sanun, but the Ammonite king, true to his own crafty nature, was persuaded by his courtiers that the motive of the embassy was unfriendly, and sent the messengers buck in a ridiculous plight, which means the himself of the motive of the messengers buck in open insult to their master. The Ammonites seemed to be aching for a fight, and accomplished their desire. When they learned that David reserved the insult, they prepared to meet him by adding to their own army a large force of Syrian marcongular from above their win the mercenaries from geveral cities in the neighborhood of Daimacus. These troops were concentrated in for the decaise of Medeba, one of the Ammonite cities. Dayld, sent Joab with an army to average the insult and reduce Ammon to subjection. The lesson describes the campaign.

Suggestions for Study. Stagestions for Study.

1. Read the parallel account in 1 Chron.

19. noticing the points of difference, viz.:
Chronicles names the price Hanus paid
for his Syrian mercenaries; names the
city where the troops were assembled,
Medeba; the names of the countries from
which the mercenaries was collained are which the mercenaries were obtained are given as Mesopotamia, Maacah and Zo-bab, instead of Beth-rehob, Zoba, Maa-cah and Tobas in 2 Sam. (R. V.), Chroni-cles puts the number of chariots alone at 32,000 (1 Chron. 19: 7) which is probably

cles puts the number of chariots, alone at 32,000 (1 Chron, 19: 7) which is probably an error in the text.

Learn what you can about the Ammonites; their traditional origin (Gent. 19: 38) their close relation to the Moabitek (Jist. 10: 6; 2 Chron. 20: 1; Zeph. 2: 8, etc.), their carly history (Deut. 2: 20; Num. 21: 24; Deut. 3: 16; Deut. 23: 4); their character (1 Sam. 11: 2; Am. 1: 13; Jer. 41: 6, 7; Jud. 7: 11, 12). Of course the position of the country of Ammon upon the map should be fixed in mind, though the boundaries of their territory are somewhat uncertain. To the east of the northeir part of the Dead Sea, however, north of Monb and extending eastward into the desert, was their home. Their capital, Rabbah, lies on the eastern border of Gliead; and Medeba, referred to in the lesson though not by name, is within the territory assigned to Reuben, some twenty miles east, of the Dead.

Lesson Outline.

1. Joan defeats the Ammonites at Me deon, vs. S-14.

2. A second victory at Helam, vs. 15-

. 0

Explanatory. Explanatory.

8. "The children of Ammon;" or some of Ammon. — "At the entering in of the gate:" Although the city is not here named, it seems plain that it was Nedeba, a ed, it seems plain that it was Nedeon, active it the territory of Reaben, in a plain northeast of the Dead Sen. Medebn was twenty miles southwest from Rabbab, the Ammonite capital. It is named in the parallel account in Chronicles as the as-

sembling place of the armies.
9. "The front of the battle was against him before and behind:" The Anmonita army was divided, the native soldiers be-ing posted in front of Medeba, the Syrian

racy offers them wind:

Sewall, the bank president standing on a platform denouncing banks, is one of the knumers of the situation.

Unless you support the business interests of the country there will never be business enough to support you.

The Populists object to Sewall because he is rich; but the Democrats love him for his ability to pay camping expenses:

"In food Medeba, the Syrian increases in the field at a distance, propared to attack Jobb's real. But Joab met this strategem by dividing his own army, sending part of it under Abishai against the Ammonites, and himself ntacking Syrian forces.

12. "Be of good courage, and let us lay the men," literally, be strong-and let us show ourselves strong.—"Wor the cities of our God," Joab's pious expressions would sound a little better, it we did not remember his cruel murder of Abner. not remember his cruel murder of Abner. McKinley's heroic service during the and the curse which David had pronounced upon him for that act; but he was under the people will your for him because David and the Lord knew how to use

such men for good purposes.

14. It appears that the Syrian contingent was by far the strongest part of the Ammonite army and its defeat settled the

pattle. 15. The Syrians smarted under their defeat, for the northern warriors were

gefeat, for the northern warriors were famous for their valor.

16. "Hadarezer;" should be Hadadezer; he was king of Zobah, one of the citles which sent mercenaries. 'See S.

"Beyond the river;" that is, beyond the Euphrates; to the northeast of Da-mascus. This time there was to be a sppreme effort to put down this Israelite general and cheek the growing power of the previously insignificant kingdom.—

'Helam:" Location not known. 17. "When it was told David:" This

17. "When it was told David:" This second campaign was too important to be seen to Job, so David himself marched to the seat of war with his whole army.

18. "Seven hundred chariots... and forty thousand horsemen." Chronicles reads "seven thousand chariots and forty thousand footmen." Neither of these seems reasonable, and since they do not agree, we can only confecture what the original figures were. Perhaps the present discrepancy is due to textual errors.

19. "Made peace with Israel and served them." as vassals, according to torms of a them:" as vassals, according to torme of s treaty, rother than us a vanquished ple. Damascus, on the other hand, completely reduced and made a prov of David's empire, according to 8: 6.

Next Lesson-David's Confession and Forgiveness-Psaim 32: 1-11.

Signs of Wickedness, "Uneasiness and a state of discouragement are not always signs of wickedness. Wickedness generally sleeps, so far as conscience is concerned Righteousness is awake, and its trembling is the trembling of the soldier who is the calm hero when the battle has begun."-Dr. Edward P. Ingersoll.

The Coned of Manking. Educate women and you educate the teachers of men; if the child is father to the man, the woman forms the man in educating the child. The cause of female edication is then, even in the must selfish sease, the tauget of man-ting at large.—C. G. Nicolay.

- 14 A 16

vogeneral visit in the

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, AUG. 6, 1896. Entered in the Post Office, at Gray

ling Mich., as second-class matter



REPUBLICAN NATION'L TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM MORINLEY. Jr.

- OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

CARRETT A. HOBART, of

Behold the Populists of the plains They shave not, neither do they think. But Solomon in all his wisdom could not "argy" dnance like one

NEW JERSEY.

of them.—Kansas City Journal. In 1892 Ohio wool sold for 26 cents It is now sold as low as 11 cents. Mr. Bryan worked and voted for free wool, and now wants the wool growers to support him for President.

A Western exchange tells us that Bryan is stampeding the country. So ahead of him, and gaining at every leap.-Cleveland Leacer.

A fine ounce of gold is worth \$20.67 Sixteen ounces of silver are worth it is black in the face without makthe sixteen ounces of silver worth more.—New York Press.

Don't neglect your business or your family, or lose sleep over politics. The sober second thought of the American people can be trusted, and especially so when the object lesson of the last four years is written above the doors of labor in a million homes. - Inter-Ocean.

The man who asks the Republican party to disregard protection in the ling's half of this inning Knight hit present campaign urges it to forswear itself, for the Republican party has ond. Lalonde hit safely for one base bound itself to wipe out the free-trade Wilson law, and the people of this son hit safely for one base advancing country will be content with nothing this pledge.-New York Press.

Tom Watsen is satisfied to trot along double, and says "if any one with the crown of thorns."

Under the present tariff law the excess of expenditures over receipts in July is above \$11,000,000. And yet weather, McMullen was presented the "boy orator" says there is no with first. Churchill hit for one base ratification speech at the Auditorium Under the present tariff law the six scores. other question before the people but but forced McMullen out at second. that of "self-government."

a free deposit in the pocket of the fig, and Ingerson was put out on a titude of good things promised when without a score. the tariff was smashed. - Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

tridges in the presence of an enemy. Nor are we in the habit of withhold- dall got to first, Hartwick flew out to I don't mean to stay at home and Randall on third. No score. not vote at all. I shall give a patriotic vote for my comrade, Major hit to first. Churchill hit for one McKinley, believing that in so doing base. Miller hit for one base. Kelley I am repeating what I did in 1864, out on first, and West out on a pep-Lincoln and the Union.

Three important events are scheduled to occur in the twin cities of Minnesota St. Paul and Minneapolis-during the first week of September. The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will occur in St. Paul; an encampment of the Knights of Pythias in Minneapolis, and at Hamline, mid. first on a pop-fly. Dutcher and Ful-Minneapolis, and at Hamline, mid- first on a pop-fly. Dutcher and Ful- the senate amendments, in some of way between these cities, will be ler failed to reach first, and McMul- which the lower body failed to concur.

BASE BALL GAME.

Lewiston vs. Grayling

Last Friday the Lewiston Rase Ball Club and the home team played a matched game of ball on the Grayling would be one of the hardest and 2 hours. losest of the season, but to the disappointment of every one it was just the opposite. The game was too one sided to be interesting, and the spectators were not sorry when the Umpire called the game at the end of the seventh inning. The features of the game were a difficult catch of a

bat, D. McMullen at the plate. He had a good eye, and was presented with first base on four wide ones Garropee came next and reached first on an error by McNevin, which also allowed McMullen to get to second. Dutcher sacrificed advancing McMulen to third, and Garropee to second. Fuller flew out to Knight and Miller to Ingley, retiring the side without a score. McNevin was the first to tive tariff, and in the absence swing the "wagon-tongue" for the home team and found the "cover" for one base. Parson, the ice wagon, came next and not being outer goods in the enhancement of price. came next and not being quick enough in dodging was hit by the ball, for which he was presented with first base. Ingley expired on a pop-fly to third. Randall made a scratch hit, and got to first on an error by the pitcher. Hartwick hit safely for one base. Merrick struck out. Knight hit safely for one base, advancing he is; but the country is several leaps Randall and Hartwick. Lalonde flew out to center field, retiring the side with two scores to their credit

Second Inning-Churchill was out on a hit te lugley. Miller fanned in it sent abroad, causing a great con-the atmosphere and Kelley pounded traction of the available currency. on a hit to lugley. Miller fanned in \$11.20. Congress can legislate until the wind. No score. Ingerson hit safely for one base, and McNevin foling the ounce of gold worth less, or lowed suit, but forced Ingerson out a second. Parson's eye was peeled, and he was allowed to trot to first on four wide ones. Ingley found the "leather" for two bases, scoring McNevin and Parsons. Randall flew out to center field and Hartwick flew out to the right field, retiring the eide with Ingley on second, and two more scores were added.

Third Inning-West out on a hit to pitcher. McMullen made a short hit. Garropes flew out to Knight. Dutcher failed to connect, retiring the side without a score. In Graysafely for one base and stole to sec-

advancing Knight to third. Inger-Lalonde to second and scoring else than a complete fulfillment of Knight. McNevin was presented with first base on four wide ones. Parsons hit for one base scoring La lende, Ingerson and McNevin. Ingley hit for two bases, scoring Parsons. pulls out it will be Sewall." The Randall was presented with first on Cleveland Leader says: "Mr. Bryan four wide ones, and stole to second. can now arrange it so that, while Mr. Hartwick flew out to pitcher, Merrick Sewall is carrying the cross of gold, hit for two bases. Knight made a the members of congress, even, did not Tom Watson may trot along behind scratch hit but could not reach first. retiring the side with Merrick on

Miller hit safely for one base. Kelley failed to connect. retiring the side Some people seem to have the idea with one score. In this inning Lathat free coinage of silver will mean londe went out to the right field on a laborer. It will likely, if reached, grounder to short stop, and McNevin turn out as visionary as the mul-fanned the wind, retiring the side

Fifth Inning-West hit for one base and stole to second. McMullen got to first on four wide ones. Garropee hit safely, making third on wild throw to first, and scoring To an old comrade General Sickles West. McMullen was put out trywrites: You and I and our comrades ing to steal home, Garropeee scoring are not accustomed to use blank car- on a passed ball, and Fuller out on a grounder to first. Two scores. Partherefore I don't propose to throw sons flew out to second, and Ingley away my vote on a third candidate. On a grounder to short stop. Rauing our tire when assailed, therefore second, retiring the side, leaving

Sixth Inning-McMullen out on a when as a war democrat I voted for fly to catcher, leaving Miller and Churchill on bases. No score.

Merrick went out on a pop-fly, and Knight on a grounder to second. Lalonde hit and made first. Ingerson Messrs. Kelley, Garfield, Maynard, hit safely and McNevin struck the Dawes, Holman and others, and May londe and Ingerson on bases.

safely for one base. Garropee got to

Merrick on third. Two scores.

Innings:- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Tot. Lewisten, 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 Grayling, 2 2 6 0 0 0 2

Umpires-Dr. Macklin, of Lewisgrounds. This game, it was expected ton, and J. Manniz, Grayling. Time

Sweden and Norway make much more use of gold than allver, \$28,000,-000 of the former to \$12,000,000 of the

Free Silver sed the Debters. An argument something like this is often used with the debter classes by the free eliver advocates. What if the fly by Knight and one by F. McMul-len of the Lewiston's. Randall pitch-ed a fairly good game, but only suc-ceeded in striking out four men, and 100 bushels of wheat to market now deeded in striking out four men, and so bushels of wheat to market now merick sustained his reputation as and get \$50 for it; you pay \$10 for a suit of clothes and have \$40 left to apply on your mortgage. With free slitter of the game by innings:

First inning—Lewiston went to the suit of clothes and have \$40 left to apply on your mortgage. With free slitter you would get \$100 for your hundred bushels of wheat. Even if you did have to pay, double price for the suit of clothes are not work and the suit of clothes and have \$40 left to apply on your mortgage. the suit of clothes, you would still have \$50 left to pay on the mortgage. There would be two hitches in this

There would be two hitches in this plan of operations. In the first place the prices of farm products would not be at all likely to increase as rapidly as those manufactures, a large part of which are imported. Imported goods would have to be paid for on a gold basis, and the increase in price would be impressed. be immediate. The very platform which declares for the free coinage of silver, declares also against a protec of the home market which the latter should But the worst hitch in the program

ed would be just here. The re-

sult of the election will be known next November. The new congress will not, in the ordinary course of events, meet until December of the year following, and it would be some months after that before such legislation as that proposed could be crowded through the two houses. Even if an extra ses-sion was held in March, it would take months to get a bill through. It would be from one to two years after election before the new measure could become operative. Meantime gold would be driven out of circulation, and much of Wherever obligations become due creditors would insist upon immediate payment, or else, if renewals were granted, upon additional security with the stipulation that payment should be in gold. There are scores of millions of dollars of mortgages in Michigan alone that are past due, but that are allowed to are past due, but that are allowed to run as long as the interest is paid. The same self interest that gives the debtor a desire to pay these in fifty cent dollars, would lead the creditor to secure payment while the gold stand ard prevailed, or else to secure future payment in gold. He would have the payment in gold. He would have the advantage of time, and with part due obligations no law could stop him. There would be ten foreclosure suits where now there is one, and no oldders except the mortgagees. Besides this first pinching time it would take years for the newly coined silver to fill the gap occasioned by the withdrawal of the \$600,000,000 in gold now draws of the source, over in gon now held in the country. Whatever busi-ness structure might ultimately be reared upon the silver basis, and it would probably be a filmsy one, its foundations would be laid in the almost universal bankruptcy of what are now

The Act of 1872

the debtor classes.

The advocates of the free coinage of silver, have, for years, been reiterating the statements that the act of 1873, stopping the coinage of the silver dollar, was surreptitiously passed; that know what they were voting for, and that the act was passed at the instigaretiring the side with Merrick on tion of men who were interested in second and Randall on third, netting forcing a corner on gold. They have in Detroit, declared that it was a "stealthy" act. They also speak of the law as having "demonstized" silver. An inquiry as to the exact facts in the case is pertinent at this time.

There had been no general revision of the coinage acts since 1837, and no amendments adopted since 1853. In 1870 the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Boutwell, framed a bill intended to bring under one chapter all the acts relating to the coinage since the mint was established in 1793. This was printed and copies of it sent to experts throughout the country; and after their suggestions had been considered it was introduced in the senate and referred to the committee on finance April 28, 1870. It did not pass the senate until Jan. 10, 1871, having been for some months upon the files of members in printed form. Previous to its passage, which was by a vote of 36 to 14, it was discussed for two days, Senators Sherman, Sumner, Morrill, Bayard and a number of others having taken part in

the discussion. The bill did not pass the house of that congress, but was introduced in that branch of the next congress March 9, 1871, by Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Ten months later. 1872, it was favorably reported by the ouse committee on coinage, weight and measures, Mr. Kelley saying that, in that committee, "it received as careful consideration as I have ever ke a committee to bestow upon a meas ure." It was discussed in the house by air, retiring the side and leaving La- 27, 1872, it was passed by a vote or lie to 13. It went to the sense and, with nendments, passed that body Jan. 17. Seventh Inning-McMullen hit 1873, after a discussion which took up 19 columns of the congressional Globe. In the house it was again printed, with

struck out retiring the side, leaving it was considered by the finance com mittee of the senate and the committee on colnage, weights and measures of the house during five different ses-sions, and the debates on the measure in the senate filled 66 columns in the Congressional Globe, and those in the house 76 columns. Surely there is nothing surreptitious nor "stealthy" about this

As to the so-called "demontization" of sliver, neither that nor any other or silver, neither that nor any other act of congress ever took away from a single standard silver dollar any legal tender quality once given to it. The silver dollars coined before that time were then, and have been ever since, a legal tender for their face value. The law simply discontinued the coinage of the silver dollar, and its use as a stand ard. The reason given by the director of the mint, H. R. Linderman, in recommending the bill, was that "having a higher value as bullion than its nominal value, the silver dollar long ago ceased to be a coin of circulation, and being of no practical use whatever, its issue should be discontinued." comptroller of the currency gave a similar view, when, referring to the fact that the silver dollar disappeared from circulation long before 1873, he said "The coinage act of 1873 simply regis-tered in the forming of a statute, what had been really been the unwritten law for 40 years."

There was no trick and no secrecy about the passage of the law. It was a well-considered measure, and under a well-considered measure, and amen-the conditions then existing, a wise measure. It established by law a standard which was already the stand-ard in fact, and it aided in the resump tion of specie payments, which was brought about by legislation adopted two years later. The fact that enor mously increased production of silver has since depreciated the value of that metal, does not discredit the judgment of the congressmen of all parties, who were considering the subject before that increased production any effect.

The Depreciation of Silver. The advocates of the free coinage of silver charge upon the "crime of 1873" the great depreciation in the value of the white metal, and affirm that if its

coinage is resumed, free to all the silver in the world, depreciation will cease.

A few facts are worth a volume of theories on this subject.

From the establishment of the mint in 1703 till 1853 we had free coinage for from 1853 till 1873 we had free coinage for from 1853 till 1873 we had free coinage for silver dollars, the government mak-ing subsidiary coin on its own account. During this whole period of 80 years, from 1793 to 1873, with the mints open to every one, the total coinage of silver dollars was only 8,031,238, rold coinage amounted to \$1,010,900,-324. or about one hundred and twenty six times as much in value as the silver. Yet near the end of that period silver was at a premium of three per cent above gold, and had an actual value, as bullion, of \$1.33 an ounce. From 1878, when the co nage of the silver dollar was resumed, till 1896, there were coined 429,289,916 silver dollars, while the gold coined was valued at \$301,320,711, less than twice the coinage value of the silver. Yet the latter metal had depreciated in bullion value to 65 cents an ounce. If with a coin age of only \$8,000,000 in 80 years silver

was at a premium, and if with a coin

age of \$429,000,000 in 18 years, it had fallen off in bullion value 50 per cent,

there must surely be some cause other

than the coinage for the fluctuation. The cause is clearly shown by the study of a few further figures. To go back to 1853, when the disproportion between the production of the two metals was the greatest, the world's product of gold was 7.520,000 ouncer and that of silver was 31,300,000 ounces or only 4.16 times as much as gold The same year the product of ge the United States was 3,144,000 ounces, and that of silver only 40,000 ounces, and that of silver only 40,000 ounces. In other words we produced almost eight times as many ounces of gold as we did of silver. From this time on for twenty years there was a gradual diminution in the amount of gold pro-duced in the world, and a steady, though not very rapid, increase in the production of silver, till in 1872 the production of silver, till in 1872 the cases in Detroit and Grand Rapids, world's production of the latter metal these have found explicit exhad increased to 61,100,000 ounces, while that of gold had fallen to 4,820,ounces, the proportion being 12.68. In the United States gold had fallen to 1,741,500 ounces, and the silver had increased to 22,237,000 ounces.

In 1893, when the Sherman law for e purchase of silver was repealed, world's production of gold had risen to 7,609,000 ounces, while that of silver had increased to 166,092,000 ounces, the proportion being 21.83 to 1. In the United States we produced 1,739,300 ounces of gold, and 60,000,000 ounces of silver. In other words, in-stead of producing 80 times as many onnes of gold as we did of silver, as was the case in 1853, we produced 34 times as many onness of silver as we did of gold.

It requires no expert in political economy to understand that, under these circumstances, a change in the relative value of the two metals was nevitable. We must add to these changes in production the fact that since 1853 all the commercial nations of Europe have ceased to coin sil-ver as standard money. If we open Furope have ceased to coin silrer as standard money. If we open
our mints to the free coinage of the
world's product the tide would be irresistable. The hope that we could alone

Thomas Heffron, another Grand Rapids our mints to the free sistable. The hope that we could alone maintain silver at par with gold on a Democrat, who attended the conven-basis of 16 to 1 would be folly. Gold tion, said he was thoroughly dissatiswould go out of circulation and should speedily be on the single silver basis, with silver at its depreciated value. We should be in poor condition to trade with other nations of the

Johnnie Wystt, a colored lad, fell oder a freight train at Circleville and ited both legs and an arm severed.

Discovery Saved His Life. Mr. G. Gailouette, druggist, Beaverville, Ili., says: "To Dr. Kings As a remedy for all forms of Head-new Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all be the very best. It effects a perma-

Better Health Than Ever

"An attack of La Grippe, three years ago, left me a physical wreck, and being naturally frait and delicate, it seemed as if I never should rally again. Induced at last to try

I was surprised after taking it two weeks, to find I was gaining strength, and now I am pleased to say I am enjoying better health than I ever had before in my life."—Eva Brago, Lincoln, Ill.

Highest Awards World's Fair Chicago.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Wands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Four-miss drug vist. nier, drug gist.

Democratic Bolters

In spite of a great show of enthu-

siasm in the Chicago convention there was plenty of sulking there, and the was plenty of sulking there, and the result is meeting with prompt repudiation outside. The Detroit Free Press, which has for 50 years, been the leading Democratic paper in the state, only waited until the morning after the convention adjourned to bolk both platform and canadidate. Specific productions and canadidate. both platform and candidates. Speak ing of the decision upon the money question it says that, aside from questions of mere party policy, "it is felt that not only national honor and reputation are at stake, but the foundation of industrial prosperity. It is incum of industrial prosperity. It is incumbent, therefore, upon Democrats to choose between adherence to the party and standing by their convictions. The Free Press will stand by its convictions, and not indorse the Chicago platform nor candidates. Waiving any discussion as to the methods used in securing the adoption of that platform, we denounce the monetary utterance. we denounce the monetary utterance as un-Democratic, and fraught with serious menace to the country and its prosperity. Believing this, there is no alternative course possible for the Free Press but the sacrifice of hones conviction; and that sacrifice we can not make."

The Chicago Chronicle, which wa the only Democratic daily left in that city, said: "The declaration in favor of repudiation and financial chaos i ust what everybody expected from the hicago mob of incongruous elemena of destruction, fraternizing in incenlarism and the hope of a general con flagration." The Chronicle follows this up with this prophecy: "There is no possibility of a free silver victory in Chicago, in Cook county nor in Illinois. The nominee of the Chicago convention is beaten as surely as if the re-turns were already in. He will lose the state by 100,000 votes. Let the fanatics who believe otherwise mark the prediction. The men who cheered Hill in the galleries will be at the polls in Navarbas.

The Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Time says: "We will not stultify our record by advocating the election of the nomi ees. We are Democratic; this platnees. We are Democratic; this plat-form and ticket are anarchistic, social-istic. We cannot join a movement in which Altgeld and Tillman and their sort are set up as apostles."

In all parts of this state there are mutterings of discontent amounting almost to open revolt, and in som pression. In the former city Rufus says that the enactment into law of the

Democratic platform would result in disaster to the entire country and he cannot support the ticket or platform.

John D. Conely, of Detroit, says the platform is impossible for him and neither he nor his brother, Edwin F., an support it.

James Phelan, another prominent

Detroit Democrat, says the silver men have wrecked the party and defeat is certain.

University Regent Levi L. Barbour says he wouldn't vote the Chicago plat-form even if the Apostle Paul had been at the head.

Cornelius Sheehy declares that if he votes at all it will be with the Republicans. Wm. V. Moore, a delegate from the First district to the Chi convention says that is no case will be vote the ticket, and Samuel T. Douglas has announced that he will resign from the state central committee.

In Grand Rapids Dr. G. K. Johnson we fied with the convention, did not regard the action as Democratic and did not care to stay through.

And the dissatisfaction does not diminish as people have time to think it over.

"What we need in the United States," said Gov. McKinley the other jay, "is to get back to that policy which will give us work and wages."

way between these cities, will be ler failed to reach first, and McMulheld the great Minnesota State Fair.

Very low passenger rates are an nounced by all railway companies for Parsons went out on grounder to these events, making a splendid opfirst. Ingley fanned the climate and

Which the lower body failed to concur. the physicians for miles about, but of nent cure, and the most dreadful no avail, and was given up and told I habitual sick headaches yield to its could not live. Having Dr. King's influence. We urge all who are aftended to procure a bottle, and give a bottle and began its use and from this remedy a fair trial. In cases of the first flose becan to not better. nounced by all railway companies for these events, making a splendid opportunity for anyone to visit the Encampments, these young but great campments, these young but great cities the State Fair, and if desired, the State Fair Hall In Cases of the State Constitutes and after the bill was at the State of the State Fair and State In Cases and stole the State

A FULL DINNER SET



DECORATED SEMI--PORCELAIN,

BEST ENGLISH WARE

Given Away Free!

AT OUR STORE.

Secure One, Before It Is TOO LATE.

PRICES ON ALL GOODS, ROCK BOTTOM,

Quality the Best.

Call and be Convinced.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

Canned Goods, confectionery, digars.

Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call. J. W. SORENSON Grayling, Michigan

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearingdate the 18th dev of May A. D. 1883, and executed by Hugh McCallum. a single man, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to William Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 16th day of May A. D. 189, at 1 o'clock in the atterney of the May A. D. 189, at 1 o'clock in the atterney of the May A. D. 189, at 1 o'clock in the atterney of the May A. D. 189, at 1 o'clock in the atterney of the May A. D. 189, at 1 o'clock in the atterney of the May A. D. 189, at 1 o'clock in the atterney of the May A. D. 189, at 1 o'clock in the atterney of the man of the May A. D. 189, and interest at the date of this notice, is the sum of \$222.83, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to be a support of the sum of the May D. 189, and the proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to be a support of the man of the May D. 189, and the May D. 189, a

AND WHELEAD, we amount an advantage of this notice, is the sum of \$823.83, and no proceedings at leav or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 80th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 90 clock in the foremon, standard time, at the Court House, in the city of Gray ling, County of Grayford, and State of the standard time, at the Court House, in the city of Gray ling, County of Grayford, and State of the standard time, at the Court House, in the city of Gray ling, County of Grayford, and State of the standard time, at the Court House, in the city of Grayford and State of the power of you frawford the leaf of the standard time in such case made and provided there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. The premises described in said mortgage or sufficient portion thereof, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$15.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land in the County of Crawford and State of Michipan, described as follows; to wit: The South East Quarter of the Sout

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the con

W HEREAS, Default has been made in the conW ditions of a certain mortgage bearing date
the 22d day of September A. D. 18s4, and executed by Henry C. McKinley and Annie McKinley, his wife, of Orawford County, in the State
of Michigan, to Wm. Corning, of Rechester, New
York, and recorded on the 37th day of September
A. D. 1884, as 9 colock in the forencen, in liber
A of mortgages, on pages 452 and 453, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford
County, Michigan.
AND WIEREAS, the amount claimed to be
due to principal and interest at the date of this
and a series of the second of the county of the second of the

Mortgage Foreciosure.

Mortgage Foreciosure.

Where Eas, Default has been made inthecongdate of the word of the cortain mortgage bearing date who ditions of a certain mortgage bearing date who for the control of the control of the cortain mortgage bearing date of the cortain mortgage of the cortain control of the cortain mortgage of the cortain control of the cortain mortgage of the cortain control of the cortain cortain

Mortgage Foreclosure.

W HEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortunate, bearing date the 22d day of May, A.D. 18d, and executed by Orvill J. Bell and Sersah E. Bell, his wile, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigas, to William Corning, of Research, New York, and recorded on the 23d day of May, A.D. 18d, at 8 o'clock in the forecomp, in Proc A of northeast of the County of the County

gan; AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal, interest, and saxes at the date

LOCAL ITEMS

Miss Emma Hanson returned from Bay View, last Friday. For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty

as Albert Kraus.

J. Staley went down the river on Sehing trip, last Saturday.

Great Lace Sale, this week and ment, at Claruetta'. John Bouse took a week's vacation

and visited Detroit and vicinity.

Do not miss the Lace Bale at the store of S., H. Co.

Bonn-On the 3d inst., to Mr. Mrs. A. McKay, a daughter. Bur your Evaporated and Canned

Fruits, at Bates & Cos! M. Cole was in Roscommon, one

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made. A. E. Newman was in Boso

Wednesday of last week Solon Holbrook went to Munising,

last week, looking for a better land. 500 pounds of 35 cent Japan Tea to be sold for 25 cents, at Claggetts'.

Bonn-On Sunday, the 2d inst., to Mr. and Mrs. F. Deckrow, a son. F. F. Hoesli, of Blaine township,

was in town, Monday. Sidney Wheeler was in Lewiston,

Try "Our Favorite" Coffee, only 29 L. Moffett was in Lewiston, Tues- B. P. Johnson's child. day of last week.

H. G. Benedict, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Friday.

O: Palmer was in Roscommon, on legal business, one day last week.

BORN-July 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, a daughter. W. Batterson, of Frederic, was in

town, yesterday. lown, Tuesday.

Mrs. R. L. Core and son went to Bay View, last Saturday.

Blaine, were in town Monday.

Supervisor Emory, of Center Plains was in town, Monday. Mrs. L. T. Wright visited Bay City

the first part of the week. The best place in Grayling to buy

Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Oo's. Prices guaranteed. C. O. McCullough took a hungry

spell on Monday, and started down the river for a mess of trout. The New Woman corset beats them

all. It is the best 50 cent Corset on earth. Sold by S. S. Claggett. Grayling Hive L. O. T. M. elected

Lea Goulet, Commander and Ella L. Wolfe, Record Keeper.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Tess and the best Coffees, in

the evening train, Tuesday, for Cleve Prices.

For sale at Claggett's.

atives in South Branch township, last morning train. week. The largest line of Outing Flannels ever shown in Northern Michigan, at

Claggetts'. Chas. Trombley, sawyer at the Band Mill of S., H. & Co., cut 369,-

219 feet of lumber last week. Mrs. Charles Trombley went to

Florence, to consult an oculist. Editor West, of the Lewiston Jour-

the ball game.

Thorwald Hanson returned from W. Covert and H. C. Holbrook went

Dr. Niles with his harvesting. Wartin Nelson, sheriff of Montmo rency county, was in town last Fri-

day, taking in the ball game. C. B. Johnson, of Lewiston, was in

ball game with its admirable scoop, Mrs. J. M. Jones and Miss. Yens

visited with friends at Higgins Lake one day last week.

8th., at the usual hour. Miss Jeannette Rebinson was vis-

iting with Lena McKinley, of Gaylord, during last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, of Maple Forfavored us with a call.

from Lausing, visited Mackinaw Is Grayling. His many friends were ans, a couple of days last week. pleased to welcome him back.

Miss Edith McKenzle is visiting

Miss Agnes Bates is convalescing rom her severe illness, at her fathers' farm in Maple Forest.

John Leece went to Jackson couny last week to attend a family re-Mr. and Mrs. Calkins, of Kalkaska

county, were visitors with W.O. Bra-

den and R. P. Forbes, over Sunday. Mrs. J. J. Collen returned from her visit at Otter Lake, last Friday, accompanied by her sister.

Mra. Alma Owens was atrested lasweek, as a disorderly, but on the tri al the evidence was so weak, that the jury said not guilty.

Grand Opening of Printed Effects at Claggett's. The newest, the latest, the prettiest and the best. Don't fail to see them.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Regular encampment of Marvin Post, No. 240., G. A. R., next Satur-

All Linen Lace, from 1 to 4 inches wide, goes for a short which we will sell for a short time, at 5 cents per yard, at the time at 5 cents per yard. Don't store of S., H. & Co.

R. P. Forbes is enjoying life in driving a fine new carriage. He spent a good portion of last week with his wife in Maple Forest.

Our Teas' and Coffees' are winners; want good goods and low prices, go to improve it before the congressional and also to choose delegates to attend

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Johnson, of Lewiston, were in town Tuesday of cents, and hard to beat, at Claggetts', last week, attending the funeral of

> Detroit White Lead Works Sign and House Paints are the best; every gallon warranted. For sale by Albert

Miss Iva Francis was elected Sec Templars, at Gaylord, last week, and Ben Kraus, assistant secretary.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints, they are the best in quality and cheapest H. Feldhauser, of Blaine, was in in price. Every gallon warranted. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store. Svan Peterson, of Lewiston, was in

Mr. and Mrs. George Peacock, of game. Lewiston club lost the game and he lost his wagers. Lucien Fournier went down the

river Monday, to join J. Staley at his fishing camp. They will not leave a trout in the river. The best way to avoid scalp diseases

hair falling out, and premature bald ness, is to use the best preventive for that purpose-Hall's Hair Renewer S. Holbrook returned from his trip

to Munising, the first of the week, and has resumed his place on the

T. Carney must have the best, so when our new "Hudson" wheel came he looked it over, and appropriated it. It is a "Jim dandy."

Farmers bring your produce to Salling, Hanson & Co. They pay you the highest price, and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Smith, left on sell you goods at Rock Bottom

F. Northway, pros. attorney of Upper Crust people use Upper Crust Montmorency county, accompanied illustrated, which gives a face-to-face by his mother, were guests of W. O. Braden and J. Forbes, last Sunday, S. T. Sewell was visiting with rel- and went to Lewiston on the Monday

> Northern Michigan. His stock is gestive, and everyone who has ever your feet, then go to Claggetts'.

The storm interfered with the en tertainment at the Court House Bay City, Monday, with her daughter yesterday evening, and many who had purchased tickets, were not pres ent. The same play will given to which entitles the holder to any patnal, was in town Friday, taking in morrow evening, at which these tickets can be used.

A. Mortenson who lives on the flat his visit, at Bay View, last Saturday near the river, brought us in samples of apples from his three year old trees. They are fine, Also specito Oscoda county, Tuesday, to assist mens of potatoes which are the largest and smoothest we have seen this year.

In our report of the caucus which elected delegates to the county convention, last week, we unintentiontown last Friday, and took in the ally omitted the name of Dr. Wolfe, which we regret, as we always try to give a correct report in such matters as it is used for reference.

S. E. Odell will do Photograph work at the Gallery opposite Court Corps, next Saturday afternoon, the House, for a period of three weeks. line will please call and you will receive fair treatment and will secure satisfactory work.

A. B. Patullo, former Clerk in the Grayling House, has returned from est. were in town last Friday, and Logansport, Indiana, where he has been for some time, and resumed his Mrs. Dottman and a lady friend old place behind the desk at the

J. Staley and L. Fournier returned with Mrs. Chas. Hakes, of West Tuesday evening. Lots of trout still -in the river.

P. Hovt. of Maple Forest, returned from Clare county, vesterday with a fine pair of horses. He says cheap horses are cheap, but good ones cost

Prof. Benkelman went to Lewiston Fuller in the Summer Normal, while he takes a rest. Mr. B. will be a welcome addition to their teaching

Miss Anabel Butler was taken very sick on Monday. Drs. Wolfe and Woodworth were called in and never left the house until Tuesday. They pronounced it a severe attack of Peritonit's. She is now convalescing very lapidly.

J. Maurice Finn, well known in this section of the country as proprietor of the famous Finn group of mines, was married on the 30th of June to a lady of Cripple Creek. We extend congratulations, and hope J. Maurice will bring Mrs. Finn with day Evening, the 8th., at the usual him on his next visit here.—Col. Ex.

Just received 4000 yards all do so at this time-Line: Lace, 1 to 4 inches wide, allow this chance to go by.

Salling, Hanson & Co. Cheboygan people claim to have seen a sea lion swimming in a mill Some thought it was sea ser pent. That Cheboygan whiskey al convention is held there.-Alpena Pioneer.

The "16 to 1 Free Silver Caucus" advertised for last Monday evening was, like its name, a supreme fizzle About 20 people were present, some and unlimited coinage of silver at the from curiosity and some from honest ratio of 18 to 1 are cordially invited conviction, and the balance for political capital. Had the fact been Miss Iva Francis was elected Sec. known that it was intended to take it is expected that one of the most retary of the District Lodge of Good the place of the regular democratic able exponents of free silver in the known that it was intended to take caucus, there would have been a apparent that the large majority of entitled to the following number of democrats do not swallow the free delegates: silver bait. It was an attempt to Ball gather in free silver Republicans and Blaine. Populists, but failed. Speeches were Center Plains, made by J. K. Wright and J. Pattertown last Friday, taking in the ball son favoring free silver and free trade (twin evils), and the preliminary work toward forming a free silver club was done, which was endorsed by eight or nine of those present, among whom was Sam. Ostrander, who freely expressed his views on the currency question, and the meeting adjourned to next Saturday evening.

Social Settlement Work.

All philanthropic people the world over, who are studying problems for the prevention of poverty as well as its relief, will be interested in the leading article in DEMOREST'S MAG-AZINE for August, which takes as its theme "Hull House," the center of that beautiful social settlment work naugurated in Chicago by Miss Jane Adams. "The Fury of the Winds" is many, that a true teacher may be an other article filled with graphic proud of, and may we be able to say illustrations of recent storms which have devastated the West: a timely article, interesting to all Americans whether they be partisans or not, is by several well known New York ors to attend. Army fare will be vomen. The Fashion Review and furnished. S. S. Claggett has just received the illustrations of midsummer modes largest line of Shoes ever shown in are unusually attractive and sugnow complete, and his prices hard used the patterns given with this and how practical they are. Everyout this notice and forward it, with ten cents, to the address below, will receive a sample copy of Demorest's Magazine, containing a pattern orde tern illustrated in any number of the Magazine published during the last twelve months, at the uniform prize Sunday. of four cents each; and frequently over thirty patterns are illustrated in one number, thus affording an almost unlimited variety to select from. Demorest's is published for in Petoskey. \$2.00 a year, by the Demorest Publishing Company, 110 Fifth avenue, New York.

> Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair, ·DR

MOST PERFECT MADE. pure Grape Cream of Tarter Powder. Fres other adulterant. tond. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W.B. FLYNN. Dentist.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Ins.

A. J. Rose has sold his interest in the St. Louis Machine Shep and Tuesday, to take the place of Prot. Foundry, and we may kepe for his return to Grayling to stay

> Go to the entertainment te-morrov vening. The play was well present ed last night, and the second presen tation will be still better. Admiseion 25 cents; children 15.

During a severe thanderstorm last evening, lightning struck the houses of E. W. Jenson and Mrs. Shellenber ger. It partially demolished the chimneys and tore a hedstead to ple ces for Mrs. S., but no one was hurt

Teacher's Examination A regular Teacher's Examination will be held at the Curt House, Thursday and Friday, August 20th

and 21st.

Any who may wish to take the entrance e amination to the freshman class of the Agricultural College may FLOBA M. MARVIN.

County Commissioner.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention for Crawford County, will be held at the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Mich., on Thursday, Aug. 20th, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the pur-pose of choosing delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held at the Congressional Convention, Senat-orial Convention, and Representative Convention, hereafter to be called.

and to transact such other business as shall come before the convention. This is a time when the common people are taking an interest in con-ventions. All who believe in the free to attend and participate.

And at the time of the convention or in the evening of the same day, caucus, there would have been a State, will be present and deliver an larger attendance, but the fact is . The several townships will each be

2 Frederic, 2 Beaver Creek, 3 Grayling, Maple Forest. ple Forest. 3 Grove,
South Branch, 2
By order of Co. Committee,
J. K. WRIGHT, CHAIRMAN.

J. W. HARTWICK, Sec.

School Report. A very successful term of school was closed in South Branch township,

last Friday.
Pupils enrolled—J. C. Marsh, Glad ys Peck, Alma Peck, Gustav Jacob, Louise Jacob, Bertha Jacob, Fred Ja-cob. Of whom neither J. C. Marsh, Gladys Peck or Alma Peck were absent during the term.

No. of days in term 60. No. of days taught, 60. Total number of days attendance, 384. Av. dally at-tendance, 6 29-60. Tardy marks 1. School was visited May 6th., by Miss Flora M. Marvin, County Com.

An examination of the pupils was held at close of school which was very satisfactory to all.

It is one of the schools, of the

the same of every school. IVA E. FRANCIS, TEACHER.

Annual Reunion. The Sixteenth Annual Reunion of "A Study of Major McKinley," fully the Soldiers and Sailors of Northern Michigan will be held in Grayling, view of the presidential candidate in on Tuesday and Wednesday, August his pleasant home. Woman's in- 25th and 26th. A cordial invitation fluence upon patriotism is discussed is extended to all ex-soldiers and sail-

An invitation is also given the wives of all Soldiers and Sailors, and members of the W. R. C. to attend. Marvin W. R. C. extends to them to beat. If Shoes you want to fit magazine knows their intrinsic value their well known hospitality. All who propose attending should notify one who will take the trouble to cut the Secretary of the Corps, Mrs. S. C.

Wight, of their intention. J. C. HANSON, Sec. Papers in the district, please copy

Maple Forest Items. Quarterly meetings held in the Maple Forest school house, next

E. Cobb threshed last Tuesday and had a yield of 25 bushels of wheat Miss Clara Forbush returned hom

last week, from a visit with friends School closes in District No. 1 with picnic for children and parents of that district.

DR. J. A. ELLIS DENTAL SURGEON.



OEFICE, in GOUPIL BUILDING GRAYLING, MICH.

Crawford County Farmer's Asso

The annual meeting of the Craw ford County Farmer's Association will be held at the Odell School House, on Saturday, August, 8th, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m. All are invited to at-

H. FUNCK, SEC.

BEERKKKKKKEPEPPEPPPEPP WE Want TO CLOSE

OUT EVERY STRAM FRAM

IN STOCK.

In order to do so will make a uniform reduction of

25 PER CENT On all STRAW HATS.

JOE ROSENTHAL.

THE ONLY ONE PRICE Dry Goods, Clothing Hat, Cap & Carpet

VICTORIA BICYCLE

IS THE IDEAL WHEEL FOR LADIES' USE. The tilting saddle is found only on the Victoria, and makes mount ing as easy for women as for men.

Do not be satisfied with anything but the best—a Victoria.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,

MAKERS OF VICTOR BICYCLES AND ATHLETIC GOODS, Boston, New York, Detroit, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore.

Fournier's Drug Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR HAMMOCKS, BASE BALL GOODS

Croquet Sets, and the most complete Line of FISHING TACKLE in the city

LUCIAN FOURNIAR

Michigan Central

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows: GOING NORTH. Mackinaw Express, Dallyexcept Su

day; arrives at Mackinaw, 8:00 P. M Marquette Express, Daily, arrives a Mackinaw 7:45 A. M. 9:00 A. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 5:0 P. M.
Mackinaw Accommodation; arrive
at Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH. 5:05 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 7:50 P. M. Detroit 11:15 P.M. 12:10 A. M. New York Express, Dally, arrives, Bay City 4:00 A. M. Detroit, 8:10 A.M.

12:85 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at

o. w.ruggles. GEN. PASS. AGENT. A W. CANFIELD Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

Bay City 5:85 P. M.

& P. M. R. R. INEFFECT JUNE. 21, 1896.

Bay City Arrive 6:26, *7:22, 8:05 *9:45, 10:31 10;12 p. m.

Bay City—Depart—8:80 7:00, *8:40, 10:70
11:00 12:00, a.m.; 1:00, 2:05, *8:40, *5:20, 6:40, 43, *9:50 p. m.

To Port Huron—6:30 s. m.; 5:20, 9:60 p. m.
Arrive from Port Huron—12:25 p. m. 6:40 p. m.
To Grand Rapids—6:30 a. m.; 8:50 p. m.
From Grand Rapids—12:25, 10:12, p. m.
To Detroit—7:00, 11:20 a. m.; 8:50 p. m.
From Detroit—*7:22 a. m.; 12:25, 5:07, *10:12 m.

h.m.
To Toledo—7:00, 11:20 a.m.; 15:20, 12:50 p.m.
From Toledo—17:22 a.m.; 12:25:5507, 110:12 p.m.
Chicago Express, departs—7:00, 11:20 a.m.,
18:35 p.m.
Chicago Express arrives—17:32 a.m. 110:12 p.m.
To Reed City and Ludington—6:30; 12,00 a, m. 3,50 p m. From Reed City and Ludington—12,25; 6.30,

p. m. Millwaukee and Chicago, departs—3;50 p. m. Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chica o.
Sleeping cars to and from Detroit.
Trainsarrive at and depart from Fort St., Un
n depot, Detroit.
Parlon pare on day trains. Parlor cars on day trains.
Boats to Milwaukee run daily, except Sunday *†Daily.

EDGAR BRITTO N. Ticket Agent.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS ND THE

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Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presiden campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, foreible editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

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C.A.SNOW&CO.



The COAST LINE to MACKINAC



2 New Steel Passenger Steamers COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY.

LOW RATES to Pictaresque Mackinac and Return, including ficate and Butter, Portion of the Pictaresque Mackinac and Return, including ficate and Berths. Promise Cleveland, \$18; from Toledo, \$18; from Detroit, \$13,50. EVERY EVENING Between Detroit and Cleveland Connecting at Cleveland with Barliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.

Sunday Trips June, July, August and September Only,
EVERY DAY BETWEEN Cleveland, Put-in-Bay # Toledo Send for Blustrated Pamphlet. Address The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nev. Co.



THE SOUTH. O Invent De Cinema or rates and full information, add B. TRACY, North'n Pass. Agt., Jeffer son & Woodward Aves., Detroit, Mich onn Bastable, Dist. Passenger Agt. 5 Bridge St., Toledo, Obio. G. EDWARDS, Gen'l Passenger Agi

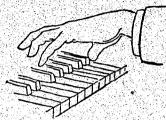
NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE

Prominent Instructor Says the Study

Hints to Planists.

H. A. Kelso, of Handel Hall, Chicago, presents a new theory of plano playing based upon principles of anatomy, physicalogy, acoustics and phychology, and in an axiaustive article which he has published on the subject undertakes to show how plane playing may be reduced to a scientific basis. He advises the study of anatomy, that the teacher may learn to develop a good "plane hand" of physiology that we may learn the fundamental causes which operate in velocity playing. We learn, he says, to avoid and successfully treat weeping sinews and musician's cramp. By the understanding and application of the haws syvering muscle innervation we learn to control and husband the potent force termed nervous energy. Misdirected nerve energy causes physical disease and disorders nature's internal arrangements; sickness is the result. Misdirected nerve energy makes ology that we may learn the fundaments sult. Misdirected nerve energy make sickly piano players and unhealthy music result. Extracts from his article

Better modes of developing the power of memorizing and of preserving untouched the pupil's individuality, are the result of psychological study. That we should study acoustics "goes without saying," as we cannot know too much of

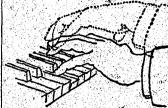


MOVEMENT IN STACCATO OCTAVE PLAY-ING, NO. 1.

Pedal management, tonal color sound. Pedal management, tonal colorling and the science of harmony aga all
better understood through a knowledge of
the properties of acoustics. A knowledge
of the anatomy of the hand, wrist, fore
and upper arm gives the student greater
facility in individual muscular contfol.
In consequence of the control thus gainthe whole arm shows a wrise.

In playing the piano habits will necessarily be formed, and movements based
on the natural laws of expression of the
body are more enastly acquired, and, when

upon the amplitude of the vibrations.
Pitch is dependent upon the yibrational number—the greater the number the higher the pitch. From these facts we deduct principles of study which are practicable to an intelligent student of piano playing. The overtones of tones sounded in the uponer registers are of sunder the property of the pr in the upper registers are of such great Prominent Instructor Says she Study of Anatomy, Physiology and Knowissia of Anatomy, Physiology and Knowissia, the waves of such tones are so short that they vanish almost immediately after sounding; therefore the pedal, which permits the tone to be reenforced, H. A. Kelso, of Handel Hall, Chicago, presents a new theory of plane playing based upon principles of anatomy, physiology, acoustics and physiology, and in an exhaustive article which he has published on the subject undertakes to show likely and the subject undertakes to show upper, without losing an organ point in the upper without losing an organ point in upper, without losing an organ point in



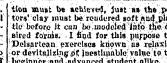
MOVEMENT IN STACCATO OCTAVE PLAY-ING, NO. 3.

the lower register, which sometimes of necessity must be sustained by the pedal. A point which is of equal importance with the manner of striking is that of the manner of leaving the keys, for upon this hinges the entire system of legato octave playing. Wide aking, such as a bass note and its chord, and broad intervals either in the accompaniment or melody, may be made to sound legato without the use of the pedal, by releasing the finger from the key slowly, thus damping the tone gradually. Many beautiful effects may be produced by this use of the pedal.

All movements of the body are either intural, habitual or hereditary. In certain states of consciousness we bring into play certain muscles just as naturally as water seeks its lowest level, 'It is for this reason that a pupil is sometimes taught the lower register, which sometimes of

water seeks its lowest level. It is for this reason that a pupil is sometimes taught to play a passage with widely differing movements of the hand and arm by different teachers. Thus it not infrequently happens that an instructor scatters broadcast over the land, through his pupils, peculiar mannerisms which he inherited from his ancestors. It may readily be seen that this is reducally wrong and

In consequence of the control thus gain on the natural laws of expression of the ed, the whole arm becomes more expression of the sive. A crisply-leggiero effect can best acquired, enable us to express musical



tion must be achieved, just as the pot-ters' clay must be rendered soft and plas-ite before it can be modeled into the de-sired forms. I find for this purpose the Delsartean exercises known as relaxing or devitalizing of inestimable value to the beginner and advanced student allke. We can utter so many words with one, breath, and when that is exhausted we refust draw upon the reservoir—the sir-for another supply. We can play a rapid succession of notes with a given sup-ply of nerve energy, and when that is ex-hausted we must draw upon the reservoir hausted we must draw upon the reservoir the brain-for another supply. necessity of our physical nature is the basis of rhythm, and if the regularly recurring inclination to build up the waste is unheeded, health and strength will be impaired. Do not wait until a sensation of weariness is felt before renewing the energy, as we should no more play with exhausted strength than speak with ex-hausted breath.

While conscious technic kills expression the very core of the true system of tech-nical expression is embodied in Hamlet's advice to the players. "Buit the action to the word," which, freely adapted, may be made to read, "Suit the technical later-pretation to the musical thought." Copyrighted.

A PATH FOR THE CYCLERS.

How the Indianapolis Wheelwa: League Built an 18-Mile Rondway. Two months ago the Wheelway League of Indianapolis was incorporate ed for the purpose of building a bleycle path to be open to the public. It was capitalized at \$10,000 and the riders of the city were asked to take stock at \$5 a share. Subscriptions came in quite rapidly and work was soon begun on the first section of the path, which occuples what was once the towpath of th old Indiana canal. This path had not ben used for many years, and when



A BIT OF THE PATH.

work began on it it was little more than mere levce, with a rank growth of trees and shrubs on one side and the slow running waters of the canal on the other. The canal is on the east side of the path, which gives the full benefit of the shade of the trees during the af-

The path extends to a suburb ter miles distant. All of this is so well shad ed that except early in the afternoon a rider can scarcely get a glimpse of the sun after 12 o'clock. The path varies in width, conforming to the top of the levee, but is not less than eight feet wide at any place, and in some places as much as twelve feet. The levee was first dresed of with a road scraper and then a coat of gravel, slightly mixed with earth, was well packed with a heavy roller. On top of this was rolled a thin coating of cinders and sand mixed, making as smooth a oat as could be desired, and one that has no suction to cling to the tire.

At many places along the path rustic seats have been placed, and at one point, where there are two very fine prings, there are a number of long rustic benches and a bicycle rack that can accommodate nearly 100 wheels.

ART AMONG THE ESKIMOS.

Clever Carvers in Ivory and Some Who Can Sketch.

We did much entertaining, as we were continually visited by different members of the tribe of two hundred or more. They were content to sit an share the warmth and shelter of our house, and gaze on the curious things it contained. They would turn the pages of a magazine by the hour, and holding the book upside down, ask questions about the pictures. What particularly pleased them was anything in the shape of a gun, knife, or ammuni-tion. Of eating they never tired. The amount of food they consumed was astonishing, and they particularly rev eled in our coffee, biscuit, and pennini can. This love was manifested by a little ditty that they sang quite often "Th-bis-c-key

The women are very cleve genuity they are remarkable.

Stranger-Is the submarine diver a home? The diver's wife—He's down a him this morning. Stranger-Why not IN A SHADY NOOK



AN ARSENAL IN THE CLOUDS.

A War Airship Which is Being Con-structed for Cuban Service.

Cubs is going to fight the Spaniards from the clouds. In a sacluded grove in Florida a French engineer now has under construction an airship which is to be placed in the Cuban service. It vill carry 125 men, 1,000 rifies, a half million rounds of rifle ammunition and dynamite zhells. The airship is one of the most remarkable things of its kind ever conceived by an aeronaut. Its hief feature, which excites the greatest wonder, is its extreme lightness considering its tremendous strength. The airship consists of a boat-shaped car that does not swing, but is held solidly, though pendant, from a cluster of five balloons.

These balloons are held steadily in place by five aluminum belts, which go around the girths of the balloons and are connected at the points of contact by easy working ball-bearing joints, so that there can be no strain, and each belt can give gently one way or the other, as the balloon it holds might sway, without getting away from its mate. In this way the bal-loons are always manageable.

Besides the system of network which urrounds the balloons and which holds them attached to the car there are aluminum braces securing the belts or girths to the car below. These braces are also the stays for the sails forward and at the sides for steering purposes. The principle upon which this wonderful airship is steered is the same which governs the sailing of a vacht. A series of uprights over the car and just under the lower valves of the balloons sustains a shaft, which is revolved by electricity, and turns an immense fan, or screw at the rear of the ship, which acts as an air rudder as well as a propeller. Every piece of metal in the entire construction of this

much favor shown to such gloves in white glace or dressed kid with book fastenings. After white the tan and prown shades are favored.—Ladies Home Journal,

A Fragrant Bath.

We have always known that Parisian ladies know a trick or two not generally known by the world at large for preservation of their youth and brightness. We have it on the authority of a contemporary that these ladies put starch into their bath water to soften it, as it is cheaper than borax or tollet vinegar and more trustworthy than ammonia, which is said to induce a growth of down on the skin. The Parisian ladies' maids are adepts at preparing delicate toilet waters, and always have material ready for use meal baths, starch baths, flower baths, sea baths and medicated baths. One bath which is considered somewhat of s luxury must have a curious pudding effect. The bathtub is lined with linen sheet, gored properly to fit it. Then a bag, containing almond meal or oatmeal, with orris root and dozen of other ingredients, is put in, giving it a delicious fragrance. The bath being filled to the brim with water, the in tending bather gots in and remains un til she is saturated with the perfume Would that such baths were common in England.-Invention.

Corner in Huckleberries.

The huckleberry industry about Au denried has come to a sudden stop through the appearance of two bears on the mountains. A week ago a travcler exhibited two performing bears on the street and while doing so the animals engaged in a bout not on the bills. In the scrimmage the trainer was used up badly and one of the muzzles torn from a bear. Finding themselves at liberty, the bears trotted off and reached the mountains safely. The blackgreyhound of the air is of aluminum. berry season having just opened, hun-There are nine windows on each side. theds of boys and girls who pick the something more than ten feet apart. A | berries have sluce been kept out of the

PAINTER THOMAS' TIN HOUSE Probably the Biggest Coffee Pot in the

office which he now holds.

United States. At Denison, Texas, lives Mr. John Greenfield Thomas. John is a painter, has one eye, had a wife and home, and has had so much whisky that now he has nothing except an old coffee pot. But it is a big coffee pot-possibly the biggest in the country.
This coffee pot was originally made

PRESIDENT FOR 20 YEARS.

broad minded, sincere, thoughtful and

of sound judgment. When first he en-tered upon office he made it his business

to put an end to the brigandage and rapine by which Mexico had been dis-turbed for generations; and he was suc-

cessful in this work. He next under-took the settlement of all outstanding disputes with foreign governments; and his success in this undertaking furnished evidence of his diplomatic ability,

hich was manifested even in the cas

of the United States, and in dealing

with American claims against Mexico

Since that time he has been constant in

his efforts to advance the well being

of his country. At the close of Pres

GEN. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

deut Dlaz's fourth term of office the

people of Mexico are better off than they ever were at any other time since

the Spanish conquest. The population

eas advanced beyond 12,000,000, and is

probably one-fifth greater than it was

it the time of his first election as Presi-

Diag, who is 66 years of age, has had in adventurous cureer. At the age of

17 he entered the army, and at the same time continued his education in

law and the sciences. Throughout the

evolution of 1855 he was active and at

ts close was elected to Congress. When

Maximillan established his empire, Diaz was one of the patriots who de-

nurred, and in the war which ended

Diaz was a leader. At its close he re-

sumed a seat in Congress, was active in politics, and in 1876 was elected to the

with the young Austrian's execution

lent twenty years ago.

to do service as a sign on Buractt avenue, and is 9 feet high and 31/2 feet in



diameter. Its days of usefulness as a sign have passed, and John has exerised squatter sovereignty and made it he has comfortably bunked there. He doesn't enter by the top, but by a door cut in the bottom, the coffee pot now lying on its side.

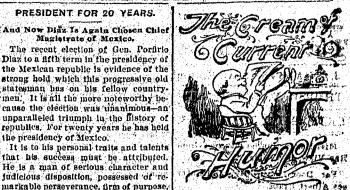
SOMEBODY'S ABSENT DARLING. Where Wandering Willie Is To-Night
-According to Him.



Dear Father: Have been unable to write lately, as bave spent most of my time in wheeling. Have succeeded in making a very fast record for myself and am now doing great time. The machine I have been using is one of the old-fashioned kind, rather heavy, with non-detachable chain and ball bearing Notwithstanding this, I expect to lead all competitors in the go-as-you-please ace to-night and get way easy JIMMY. affectionate son, New York World.

Hicks-Do you think it naturally follows because a man is a politician that he is a liar? Wicks—Oh, no; but unless a man is an expert liar I should not call him much of a politician.—Boston Tran

Do men who have cork legs go to bed



And I don't know which I like.
If I go down to the seasone. In the

Labali have to pawn my bike, Chicago Record, Lord Nocount (proudly)—I can trass Lord Nocount (promary)—1 can tan-my descent from William, the Con-queror, Cyancus—You, have been a long time on the downward parti-Trutile.

Mabel—And so he had the assurance to demand that you marry him. What did you say? Ethel—I rold him the supply was not equal to the demands

The dear man no longer needs 114 To walk the railroad thests. A 114 The georcher finds him on the street And watts him to the skies.

-Indianapolis Journal, 💮 😕 😘 (🔻 🖒 Cumso Well, Johnny, how do you like your new teacher? Johnny Not much. She doesn't know anything. Todny she asked me who discovered America.—Brooklyn Life,

"Now, Eleanor, you weigh 130 pounds and the weight gauge on the hammock registers 300 pounds. Where did that other 170 pounds come from?" "From— Now York, I think."—Life.

"I see the Jacksons have put screens all around their plazza." "Yes, and I have my opinion of people who are so stingy that they won't even let flice sit on their porch."—Chicago Record.

"Make hay while the sun-shines" for Is advice often deeded.
"Make love while the moon shines" is oftener heeded.
"Washington State of the sun o

doesn't know snough to come in out of the rain. Gloomer—Yes, but he does know how to hold on to an im-brella.—Philadelphia, North American. Miss Keedick—Did you know that the

wealthy Ruth Stopaclock was married? Miss Fosdick—No: is she? Miss 1888lick—Yes. Miss Fosdick—Now I know why people call it the almighty dollar-

Teacher-Willie, you are to stay in ifter school and do three extra examples. Willie-What! and get put out of the Scholars' Union for workin' overtime? I will, I don't think!-Ciucinnati Enquirer. "But what makes you think that

Dawber would make a success as a sign painter?" "He hasn't the least idea or punctutation, and if he ever spells a word right it is only by accident."—Boston Transcript.

He told her he had lost his hearting As ne gazed in her lovely eyes; But, alas! the cruel maid answered?

"Why dou't you advertise?" -Un-to-Date: 1 864 "Miss Fly is so clever; she can sell

women shirt waists that fit revery ime." "Pooh! Miss Chipper is more time." clever still; she can sell them shirt walls's that don't fit."-Chicago Rec-Visitor-What makes you so ugly.

Tommy? Don't you love your new baby brother? Tommy (viciously)— Well, I did till somebody came in and said he looked like me. Somerville Journal. She-How provoking this isl I've

been waiting an hour for the tide to get up. He—Yes; but you shouldn't get Impatient. Remember it's bæn out nearly all night.-Woonsocket Report-

Smithson-Hello, Dobson, you are getting stout, aren't you? Dobson— Well, I was getting stout, but since I bought my wheel I have been falling of considerably.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

I thought her mine my rival watched ; Us ride away, then he Went straight and bought a tandem, and Ot course that settled me! —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She-Do you remember, Jack, this day one year ago you offered me your hand and heart and I cruelly refused you? I-I have thought better since. He-Umph! So have I-New

Hosen—How do you stand on the currency question Dobson? Dobson—I'm awfully sorry old man, and I'd be glad to accommodate you, but the fact is, I'm broke.-New York Commerial Advertiser.

"So you enjoy belonging to the fat Men's Club?" "On yes! It is delignited." "What are some of the plensures?" "Why every fat man in the club disthe club are fatter than he is."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Don't you get a will by lived doing nothing all the time?" asked the young man who thought blusself-interested in sociology. "Mister." answered Peary Pattetic, "I glt so tired doin" hothin that I can't do nothin else." Cinciu-

mat Enquirer.

Man with a will toothache meets a friend and tells him fils woes. The friend—Au, I had just as odd a tooth-

rriend—An, I and just as some a tooth-ache as you yesterday, and I went home, and mywife pitted me, and kiss-ed me, and mide so much of size that the toothache disappeared. Sometike my tip. The achyne—Is your wife at home now, do you think?—Woonsocket

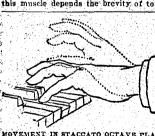
London's Oldest Restaurant. ondon is Crosby Hall lin By hopgate street, in the city. This was built more than 500 years ago, was once the palace of Richard III., and afterward the resilence of Sir Thomas More, It was in this building that Shakspeare laid, the cene of Richard's plots for the murder of the young princes.

Something whizzed through the air at a distance of about ten feet from the head of William the Conqueror. "Wasn't that an arrow?" asked the wasn't that an arrow: asked the monarch. "It went rather too wide for a narrow," said the court exerting from that moment his office borgen to lose in importance and respectability.

Indianapolis Journal The record of the property and been brough Section that I say to be a likely which there

WHAT SHALL I PLAY?

weaker than the inner side, yet it is just as essential allfactor in playing. The melody and fundamental bass notes are most frequently played with the weakest fingers; hence the necessity of building un the outer region of the hand. A denp the outer region of the hand. A development of the pronator muscles in the forearm renders possible a good position of the hand for playing octaves, arpegles, scales, chords and trills with the fourth and fifth fingers. Rolling octave playing is dependent upon a separated control of the supinator and pronator muscles from those of the fingers. Speed requires the shortening of the latent period of the muscle, and this can be accomplished only by taking up the slack of the tendons. The principal muscle concernation and adding a crimity stacents offert d in producing a crisply staccato effect this muscle depends the brevity of tone



orders of the will with considerable slow-ness. A great expenditure of nervous I consider the wrist the distributing energy is negessary to obtain a rapid energy is negessary to obtain a rapid movement. Alustrations of these differ-

be produced by energizing the muscles of the upper arm and those of the fingers, while relaxing the wrist muscles. This ha a very important point, and is simply the application of the mechanical principle of the resistance being equal to the force of the blow.

The auter side of the hand is naturally weaker than the inner side, yet it is just as essential affactor in playing. The melody, and fundamental hass notes are muscled thought and auter the muscle in the resistance being equal to the proper notes with correct fugers, but requires such control of the muscles and correct that all gradations of tonal color-melody, and fundamental hass notes are musical thought emanates from the brain, passes through the nerves which move the musicles to be used, the finger strikes the key, the hammer strikes a wire, which in its turn produces a tone, the ear convers the tone back to the brain, thus completing the circuit. Weak or sluggish musicles, therefore, not readily yielding themselves to the fiercous stimulus flowing from the brain, will break the circuit, and the musical phrase will fall short of the ideal concention. musical thought emanates from the brain.

of the ideal conception. bly illustrate this statement. An emo-tional phrase depunds more freedom of movement, which the firmness of the elmovement, which the armness of the el-how—the emotional center—and length of the forearm readily supply. Climbres and passionate outbursts of musical feel-ing demand the added strength and wider

movement. Allustrations of these differences may be noticed in the gymnasium, in fencing, boxing, rowing, walking, and in piano playing. Pluger is authority for the stitutement that when a nerve is stimulated by action of the will or otherwise, the stigulus received by the nerve increase in intensity as it reaches the muscle.

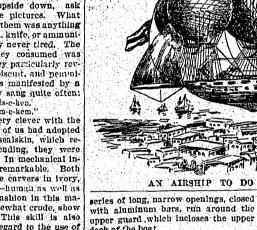
The three attributes of tone are force, pitch and quality. Force is dependent

Uh-pem-e-kem."

In plane playing the purely mental in-In plano playing the purely mental in-tellectual phrase inds its expression in the circumscribed movements of the fin-gers and hand, using the kunickles of wrist as the center of motion. Passages from Bach's "Fugues and Inventions" admiraswing through space of the entire arm from the vital center of the shoulder.

wing through space of the entire arm from the vital center of the shoulder. From a technical standpoint I classify all music under five general heads—octaves, chords, argegios, scales and embellishments—and these are again subdivided. Octaves are of five varieties, namely ligate, statement, popular interesting and depressing it at the knuckle point, the finger is in the best possible position for producing the effect.

The physiology of velocity playing is a subject of great interest to the practical plano teacher. In some persons rapidity of movement is natural, the muscular the same in both and are more cash compressue is very irritable and exercises of speed do not demand great effort. In others the musics, although energetic, obey the orders of the will with considerable slowness. A great expenditure of nervous



needle, and as most of us had adopted the Innuit boc, of scalskin, which required frequent mending, they wer always in demand. In mechanical in men and women are carvers in ivory and the tiny figures-human as well a animal-that they fashion in this material, although somewhat crude, show no mean ability. This skill is also o be remarked in regard to the use of the pencil. One of them, As-sey-e-yel drew from memory a steamer in per water, and that, too, in a suggestive and artistic way.—Century.

A Back Biter.

The divers wife—He's imme business. Property Gazette.

Except in the little differences lit rankiness, all men are exactly alike.

AN AIRSHIP TO DO BATTLE FOR CUBA. series of long, narrow openings, closed with aluminum bars, run around the

THE PARTY

This marvelous air coach is provided with comfortable accommodations for 125 men. There is an electrical engine room, an electrical kitchen, and bedrooms, smoking-room and an observatory. The vessel is lighted, heated and worked by electricity. Water is taken from the clouds, and not a spark of fire is used in working this mon-strous air ship. The balloon valves operated by a system of electric buttons, and there is no confusion of ropes or lines. The observatory is pro-rided with powerful glasses, and while the operator can ride far above the earth, out of reach of the longest range guns known to military science, he can bring the enemy's camp close to his range of vision and can throw dynamite bombs down upon his adversaries

with remarkable precision.

Feminine Fancies in Gloves. For walking, traveling and guneral outing wear, four book or button glaves are correct in glace or pique kid, the latter belog heavier than the usual dressed kid. These are in tan, brown and gray shades. Chamols gloves in white are very stylish for wear with cotton or pique costumes, and as they wash and clean easily are not expensive. Black gloves are well favored in Parls with light tollettes trimmed in black, but here they are chiefly notice ed with mourning gowns, or with even ng gowns of black and some brillian contrast. White and ficelle, very pale straw, suche are the fashionable even-ing colors for full dress, with pearl-gray, lavender and pale tan following. Willte glace and suode gloves in four-lancks or phitons, plain or stitched on the lack with black are worn for vis-

woods through fear. The pilnes being idle, the villagors one day turned out to scour the woods for herries and hears A party of women came upon them unexpectedly, and their screams soon alarmed scores of others, resulting in a stampede. The bears are now boss of the situation and berry-picking in that vicinity is at a standauli.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A FREAK OF NATURE. A Missourl Hog Has Three Well Formed Heads.

Mr. J. M. Jones, of Columbia, Mo. has/a hog that has three fully developed heads. The hog cats with all three mouths and grunts and squares n concert. This might appear to be disadvantage at first thought, but it is not. With three mouths and throats to furnish sustenance to one body the hog takes on flesh surprisingly, and the gain in avoirdupols will pay for the extra corn consumed when hog killing

And then with three heads to one



hog think of the feast of hog jowl and ongue and brains and head cheese that Farmer Jones and his family will enjoy to the fall.

What has become of the old-fashloned iting, converts, driving, etc. There is man who parted his bair in the back? | with them on?

Wanted to Be Excused. He (after the second act)—Well, if you'll excuse me I guess I'll go out and get a breath of fresh air.

She-If it's the same kind of breath that you went out for when I was here with you before I'd rather you wouldn't bring it in with you.—Boston Courier.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

The influence of women upon the civilization of the world, could never

Because of her, thrones have been established and destroyed. The flash of her eye, the touch of her hand, and we have the marvellous power of women, glorious in the possession of perfect physical health.

Lydia E. Pinkham, by her wonder ful discovery of the Com- (F. 'Vegetable much to place this great power in the hands of She has lifted (thousands and thousands out of the misery

brought by displacement of the womb, and all the evils hat follow diseases of table Compound"

stores natural strovs despondency, cures backache strengthens the muscles, restores the womb to its normal condition, and you are changed from a physical wreck to the joy of your home and friends.

By the way-the leading druggists tell us that the demand for Lydi Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is simply beyond their power of under-standing, and what is best of all, it work and cures where the

vegetable, containing no mercury

OBSERVE

the following aymptoms resulting from Disease of the stigestive organs: Constipution, inward piles fullness of the blood in the head, a lit by of the atomach, naises, hearthurn, diseast of food, fullness or weight in the atomach, sour cructative, sinking or futtering of the heart, choosing or a flocating sensations when in a as of vision, digginess on rising r, dots or webs before the sight, fever and duli RADWA & CO., New York.

DE T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL DEBRAM. OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.



THE MIDDLE SOUTH'

SCREETYES DE ISAACTHOMPSONS EYE WATER ENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.

JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner V. S. Pension Bareau. Syrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since

KIDDER'S PASTILLES, Price Socra, ANTHONA, VIDDER'S PASTILLES, Price Socra, Stowell & Os. Pariastown, Mass.

Fable Cured. Est. in 1871. Thousands ured: Cheap at and lest cure. Fark Fri-L. State case. Dr. Marsa, Quincy, Mich. ALABAMA HOMES COMP NY, IDMORDIS, ACE than two thousand.

ITS FACE RESEMBLES A MAN'S.

Brief History of Its Inception and Subsequent Growth. The recent events at St. Louis make The Dugong Is the Funnicat Fish Afloat. The dugoing is certainly the queerest anlinal that ever came out of the sea.

of interest some account of the growth and origin of the People's party.

Lue party had its incoption at a meeting held at St. Louis in December, 1880. This dugong was captured by a British man of war, near Aden, in the Red Sea. When the animal was cut open a In 1867 the farmers' movement began in this country with the organization of the grange, or patrons of hisbandry. This was not a political organization, but it spread with the most astenising rapidity through the western and southern poryoung one was found inside her. The measurements of the mother dugong are: Length, 8 feet: greatest breadth, 1 foot 10 inches; longest finger, 7 inches; breadth of head, 10 inches; length of tions of the country. The popularity of this movement caused the organization of a large number of similar societies and all of them grew numerically and acquir-ed some political power. An effort was made to unite all these head, 12 inches; greatest breudth of tail, 10 inches. The child is 2 feet 6 inches in length, 6 inches in breadth and its tail at the greatest breadth

various organizations, and at the meeting held in St. Louis in 1889 a consolidation was effected and the name of the "Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union" was adopted. This was followed by a conrention called to meet at Ocala, Fla., on Dec. 2, 1800. The convention was held, composed of 163 shelegates, representing thirty-five States and territories, and, ip-dependent political action was decided

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

nlatform was adopted which empodied the following principles: (1) The bolition of national banks and the esablishment of sub-tressurles to loan money to the people at 2 per cent interest per capita; (2) laws to suppress gambling in agricultural products; (3) unlimited coinage of silver; (4) prohibiting the alien ownership of land and restricting owner-ship to actual use: (5) restricting the tariff; (6) government control of railroads and telegraph innes, and (2) direct vote of the people for likesident. Vice-Bresident

the people for Messident, Vice-Bresident, and United States Senators.

This convention was followed by another, held in Cincinnati on May 19, 1891, at which were 1,418 delegates from thirty States and territories, At this meeting the Ocala platform was reaffirmed and the name of the "People's party" was given to the organization. A third national convention was held in St. Louis on the 22d of February, 1892, at which little of an important character was done. ittle of an important character was done. The first nominating convention was held at Omaha July 4, 1892, composed of 1,290 delegates. No great change was made in the platform, but the income taxi and ostal savings banks were demanded.

In the election that followed the Peo In the election that followed the People's party polled for Gen. Weaver, its candidate for President, 1,055,424 votes and he received 22 electoral votes. He carried the States of Colorado, Idaho, Kinsas, Nevada, North Dakota and one votes in Oregon. The party received almost votes enough to carry Nebraska, South Dakota, Washington and Wyom-larg. There have been no elections since. ing. There have been no elections since then to test the spting strength of the party as a national organization, but in the congressional election in 1894 the total vote cast for the congressional candidates of the party aggregated 1,310,397, which shows a gain of 254,973 in two years.

HOW THE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED

Members of the Electoral College as Chosen by the States. While the people elect a President by their votes they do not vote direct for the andidate. The work is done through an electoral college. In other words, each State puts up a ticket of presidential elecors and these cast the vote which finally lecides who shall be President and Vice-

President. rom whence he drew it cleansed from This ticket is made up so as to give one rravy and other grease.

A heavenly census is now being ta- and one for each member of Congress. ken by the Paris Observatory; to count The college, therefore, this year will conthe stars the heavens are photographed in sections. Some of these sections show only a dozen stars, while others of the same dimensions show year 1500.

The college by States is as follows:

	State.	Electors.	State.	Elector
		Number.		Numbe
	Alabama	11	Nebraska	
	Arkunsas	8	Nevada	4
	California .	9	New Ha	mpshire
ļ	Colorado .	4	New Jer	sey
	Connecticu		New Yo	rk
	Delaware		North Ca	
	Florida		North D	
:	Georgia		Ohio	
	Idaho		Oregon	
:	Illinois		Pennsylv	
١	Indiana	15	Rhode Is	
-	Iowa	13	South Ca	
ı	Kansas		South D	
ł	Kentucky .		Tennesse	
١	Louisiana	8	Texas .	
ŀ	Maine	6	Utah	
4	Maryland	8	Vermont	
1	Massachus			
1	Michigan		Washing	
	Minnesota		West Vir	
١	Mississippi		Wisconsi	
١	Missouri .			
	Mantana			

While the territories took part in the nomination of candidates they have

vote in the electoral college. THE ARMY WORM.

Some of the Characteristics of This Great Pest of the Farmers. The army worm, which has now made its appearance in many States of the The army worm, which its appearance in many States of the Union, is a species of caterpillar. It hatches from an egg deposted by an light-flying mother hike the moth, the caterpillar prefers the night for more and ordinarily remains quiet during the day. The hot sun is distasteful to the worms, and they die if exposed to it for a contained to the moth that lays the three to be a specific to the contained to the moth that lays the three to the contained to the robbing, sometimes two men did the robbing, sometimes there, four or five, but in nearly every case a tall man and took a leading part, and The hot sun is distinsteful to the worms, and they die if exposed to it for a considerable time. The moth that lays the eggs is nearly one inch long and is one and three-quarters inches from the totion of wing. The eggs are deposited in rows of from fifteen to thirty near the roots of grass and grain where they will be protected. More than 700 eggs have been found in the body of a moth when dissected. The worms hatch a week of ten fave after the eggs are laid, the time derivative of the roblers operated as boldy as if no police and their sight the fave after the eggs are laid. The time derivative of the roblers operated as boldy as if no police response to mental their sight the fave after the eggs are the laid.

arops. In 1876 the entire west was over-run with the pest. So numerous were they that they stopped railroad trains. They crawled on the tracks in such num-hers that the wheels of locomotives were unable to obtain a grip on the rails. They also swarmed over the engines, disar-ranged the machinety, througed the cabs and annoyed engineers and fittinen. When they are once started nothing but death they are once started nothing but death

can stop them.

A writer, in describing the ravages of the worm in the West in 1881, said that the sight, as a field of wheat was being devoured, was discouraging, and strong men turned away, nausested, after gazing men turnen away, nausented, after gazing on the slimy mass of wriggling worms. As they chewed the leaves a slight, crink-ling sound could be heard. Within a few hours the grain was destroyed and the afmy took up its march to other pustures.

Gen. Josiah Slegfried died at Pottson ville, Pa., aged 66, from kidney trouble and nervous prostration. Gen. Siggified was one of the prominent military men and philanthropists in the State. He was the leading Republican politician of Schuylkill County. TERRORS IN THE FOILS.

The Whole Gaug of Chicago Robbers Now Under Arrest. After five months of terror, caused by a series of the most daring robberies ever perpetrated in any city, Chicago now rests easily, for the perpetrators are in

custody. For some time the police have had out their drag net and have arrested every suspicious character they have found in the city. Ilmits. More than a hundred have been hauled into now almost certain that only ten men have been implicated in the robberies. These for are Red Sullivan and John Orme, the leaders of the gang who have become famous as "the Nong and the mas McGowan, Mines Demarcy, Barney

"BED" SULLIVAN long and the short men," Thomas McGowan, Michael Monahan, James Dempscy. Barney Hunt, Altred alias "Sleepy" Burke, Joneph Gordon, Jesse Thames and John McLane. The police are still looking for Jesse Thames. The others are under arrest.

All of the prisoners are under 22 years of age, but are old in crime. Some of them were waifs, and bootblacks who never knew a home; others are the vicious children of respected parents. It was



CHIEF OF POLICE BADBNOCH.

while confined in the Pontiac reformatory last year that a criminal organization was formed among them, at the instigation of Orme, who is 21 years old. An oath bound Orme, who is 21 years old. An eath bound cach member of the society to the other by a piedge of death. Any one who betrayed another member of the society was to be put to death. If nrested and put on the witness stand and he told the ruth there, he was to be shot in the court room. If he was put in a police aweat box and betrayed he, courades a sweat box and beirging her compades a bullet was to end his existence at the first opportunity. On the other hand, if one of them was captured and remained loyal, every effort was to be made for his release. Money was to be used and this falling, it was arranged that the others were to go into whatever court room their associate might be in with their pis-tols, stand off the bailiffs, shoot down the police who might resist them, and fly with the rescued one. In the event rescue in a court room was not favorable they had another scheme for rescue. That was to follow the train on which their convicted associate would be, hold it up when it was in the country and take him off. That is the kind of young fellows the police department has been fighting against all spring and summer. Badenoch says that in his lifetime and with the knowledge which he has of once famous Chicago criminals, he has never met with a more bloodthirsty or better organized band of thieves than the one

which Orme put together.

In February the gang who had finished their terms at the reformatory began their depredations. Citizens were held up on their way home at night. In almost very instance assault followed the rob pery and the victims in some cases were found unconscious in the streets. The thugs transferred their operations to the large stores and the depredations there have been alarming. More than a score of business places have been robbed and one murder has been committed. That more lives have not been sacrificed is due to the fact that the robbers have not met



sected. The worms hatch a week or ten days after the eggs are haid, the time depending somewhat on the climate. When their lives as caterpillars are ended they burrow into the ground and remain there until spring, when they emerge as moths to lay eggs to produce more worms.

The army worm has appeared almost creary year, according to the United Stuffes Bureau of Agriculture. Only occidionally, however, have they been numbered as away. This they kept up for existing the country however, have they been much erous enough to do serious damage to grops. Im1876 the entire week was ever tun with the pest. So numerous were led to the arrest of the others. Orme, Dempsey and Monahan were the last to be firrested. They were captured in De-

he firrested. They were captured in De-troff, where they had hid plans for simi-life work.

Orne, the leader, is a good dresser and would be taken for a student. There is nothing about him to suggest a criminal and on this account he succeeded so well. and on this account a successed so well.

Ormer generally, walked into the stores
first and the soft smile on his face would
disarm suspicion until he got close to the
person he intended to cover, when he
would pull out the big revolver and shove It at the man, saying in a low voice: "Now be quiet or I will blow daylight through you."

Serious floods have occurred in th Berlez Alps, the Jura mountains and the canton of Vaud and the lower vallais of Switzerland. Bridges have been carried away, roads destroyed and railway trav el interrupted. Much damage has done to crops. No fatalities are reported.

Another blue book on Venezuela has teetaing soltens the gums, reduces infamination sheen issued by the English foreign office.

ANOTHER GOOD MOVE.

The litinois Central Adds a New Fast Day Train to Its Chicago St. Louis Service, the Diamont Special Con-

Service, the Diamontal Special Continuing as Before.

Beginning Aug. 1 the Illinois Central will add a new solid fast vestibule day train to its Chicago-St. Louis service, which will make the run between he two cities in eight and a half hours. It will be known as the "Daylight Special," and will leave Chicago at 10:35 a. m., arriving at St. Louis at 7:04 p. m.; returning, leaving St. Louis at 7:04 p. m.; returning, leaving St. Louis at 8:32 a. m. and arriving at Chicago at 5 p. m. It will carry a free reclining chair car and an elegant Pullnian conbination parlor and buffet car. This in addition to the regular night train, the Diamond Special, and buffet car. This in addition to the regular night train, the Diamond Special, with its free reclining chair car, its ele-gant Pullman full compartment siceping car and Pullman combination sleeping car containing buffet; state rooms and

car containing buffet, state rooms and open sections, which will continue to leave Chicago at 9 p. m., arriving at 8t. Louis 7:25 a. m.; returning, leaving 8t. Louis at 9:10 p. m., and arriving at Chicago at 7:25 a. m.

These trains will, in every sense, be solid through trains of the Illinois Central Railroad for the entire distance between Chicago and St. Louis, but they will both run via a new route from Panato St. Louis, i. e. over the tracks of the Big Four Route, the line between Chicago and Pana being over the Illinois Central via Chinton—regular route of the Dinmond Special. Trains make regular stops in Special. Trains make regular stops in both directions in Obicago at 22d street, 39th street, Hyde Park and 63d street stations, for the accommodation of parrons to or from the Kenwood, Hyde Park, Pullman or South Chicago districts of the city.

A Yankee at a Circus.

"I attended Barnum's circus at Nev London, Conn., a few days ago, marked a traveling man at the Pal ace yesterday, "and had the pleasure of sitting beside one of those shrewd practical old Yankees that we read bout and seldom see. I expected to see him enthusiastic over the perform ance, but he wasn't. After a woman had given a beautiful exhibition of bareback riding I asked him what he thought of it.

"She could ride a heap more com fortable an' run a durn sight less risks o' breakin' her neck on a side saddle,

"Then a man gave a bareback exhibition on a trained steer. The ani-mal cavorted around the ring with the man for several minutes, and then he threw the brute and stood with one foot on its head and the other on its side.
"Mighty good way to spile a good

beef critter,' commented the old man.
"Next they showed horses in a thunder storm. The stage thunder com-menced to roll, and the affrighted horses huddled together in the center of the ring. Then came flashes of lightning and they scattered as if terror-stricken It was a very petty exhibition of wel trained animals, but the old Yankee was disappointed.

"'It's all wrong,' declared he. 'No one ever see thunder come afore light nin'. The lightnin' allus comes first.'' -San Francisco Post.

Summer Resorts on the Monon. The summer resorts on the Monon Route are more than usually popular this year. West Bailen and French Lick Springs, in Orange County, are overflow ing with visitors, and the hotels have all they can do. Paoli, the county seat, has opened a rival santarium, which is well patronized. The waters of the various springs differ materially in their constitnests, and are successfully prescribed for a great variety of maladies. The woods in the neighborhood abound in game and all the streams teem with fish, some of them having been stocked by the govern-ment fish commission. All indications point to West Baden (and the neighbor ing springs) as the great sanitarium and popular summer resort of the West, Cedar Lake, forty miles from Chicago, is a favorite picnic and onting spot, where

the Monon has a fine wooded park of nearly 400 acres. The fishing is firstrate.

Practical. In's dreamy rapture he kissed her golden tresses. "The future," he exclaimed, loyously, "with its castles in the air!" She turned with sudden earnestness. "Reginald," she said, decisively, "don't deceive yourself. I tell you once for all I shan't live above the second story under any circumstances." Pick-Me-Up.

The South is destined to be, and is rapidly becoming, the garden of the United States. Here life is easier to live, the rigorous winters do not cut up the fruits of the toll of summer, nor are the summer

the toll of summer, nor are the summers so trying as many Northern people have supposed. "I used to live only half the year," said a Northern farmer recently settled in the South, "and I used to work all the time then. Now I work half the time and live all the year through."

Homeseekers' excursion tickets will be sold over the Monon Route to nearly all points in the South at the rate of one first-class fare (one way); tickets good returning on any Tuesday or Friday within thirty-one days from date of sale. Liberthirty-one days from date of sale. al stop-overs are allowed. These excur-sions start (and tickets are sold) Aug. 17, 18 and 31; Sept. 1, 14, 15; Oct. 5, 6, 19 and 20. Call on Frank J. Reed, agent of the Monon Route, for further informa tion.

"Why did you do it?" asked the inquisitive visitor of the man who was under sentence for throwing his wife into the well. "She was cryin'," the gentleman ex

plained, "and I never could stand it to see a woman cry."-Cincinnati Enquir

> Hall's Catarrh Cure tutional cure. Price 75 cents.

His Excuse. Mrs. Farmer Why do you walk the roads in this aimless manner year in and year out? Weary Watkins-Because I nin't go

no bleycle.-Indianapolis Journal, Iowa farms for sale on crop payments, 10 per cent cash, balance Acrop yearly, until paid for. J. Mulhall, Wankegan, Ill.

An attempt to rectify entir by cover ing it up with mistakes is like trying to cure a boil by scratching it.

Pico's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.-George W. Lotz, Fa-bacher, La., Aug. 26, 1895. The Derby has once been run in

snowstorm. This was in the year 1807. Ever since 1965 there have been women, (more each year) who claim that there is no soap half, as good, of as economical as Bobbins Electric There must be some truth in their claim. Try it, see how much. Your groot half.

A National Holiday

The only holiday that exists in the United States by statuary enactment is Labor Day, which, during the second session of the Fifty-third Congress, was made a holiday in the District of Columbia. Congress has frequently recognized the existence of others, but with this exception, has made no statutory enactment on the subject. On tion Day Congress invariably adjourns "out of respect to the Illustrious dead," but not even the Fourth of July is rec ognized on our national statutes as boliday. Nearly all the States, how ever, have, through their legislative bodies, recognized the various common holidays as legal.

That Terrible Scourge

That Terrible Ecourge.

Malarial disease is invariably supplemented by disturbance of the liver, the bowels, the stoonagh and the nerves. To the removal of both the cause and its effects. Hostetter's Blomach Bitters is fully adequate. It "fills the bill" as no other remedy does, performing its work thoroughly. Its Jurgedichis are pure and wholesome, and it admirably acrees to build up a system broken Tail-fishing and shorn of strength. Consilipation, liver and tidney complaint and nervousness are conquered by it.

No Use for Hoy.
"You have an immense amount of hay," observed the visitor to the Clover-Meadowefarm.

Personal. ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills will receive information of much value and in-terest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. J. terest by writing to "Pink Box 1502, Philadelphia."

there ain't a dang thing t' feed it to but

blcycles."—Joker.

People who live only for themselves are always little, no matter how big they feel.

If the hair is falling out, or turning gray, requiring a stimulant with nourish-ing and coloring food, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is just the specific

The eyes of fish and birds are round

Hood's

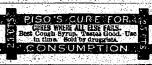
Sarsaparilla

Gladness Comes

Gladness Comes
With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant finnily laxative, Syrap of Figs, promptly removes. That is why if is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good lendth, 1ts beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase; that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedica are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, a then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Ten Days Treatment Furnished Free by Mail



PATENTS. TRADE-MARKS.

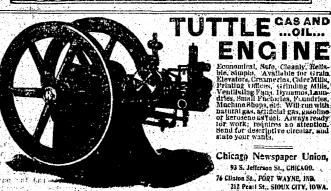
C. N. U.

The One True Blood Purisier. All druggists: \$1. | WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS Hood's Pilis are the best after-dinner pills in this paper.



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The umpire now decides that "BATTLE AX" is not only decidedly bigger in size than any other 5 cent piece of tobacco, but the quality is the finest he ever saw, and the flavor delicious. You will never know just how good it is until you try it.



'A Handful of Dirt May Be a Houseful of Shame." Keep Your House

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CAN MAKE MORE MONEY IN THE MIDDLE SOUTH. He can make twice as much. He can self his Northern farm and get twice as many acres for his maney days light. We will improved Karms 10° 58 to 360 for a cre. Theory of raditoutes four of them. No droughts. Neither too hat how too cold—chante fine right, Northern influentiate or right, Northern influentiate or right, and assembly the questions y want to III is a pleasure to us to answer their.

SOUTHERN HOMESEEKERS! LAND COMPANY, Somerville, Term

Our I's and Other Eyes. Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, whole-

of a century of observation writes: "I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has "Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla.".

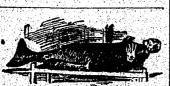
sale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn., who after a quarter

Any doubt about 1?? Send for the "Curebook."

It kills doubts and curea doubters.

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mensures 10 inches. The resemblance of the dugong to a human being is very striking, but very grotesque. The animal seen here looks



MOST CURIOUS FISH IN THE OCEAN. like an immensely fat old man, with

innaturally short arms and wearing trousers that conceal all of his legs, This dugong has a round head, bald at the top, with side whiskers, and learly marked nose, mouth, and ears. Her hands are of enormous size, espe-

fully the fingers. One may note that the length of the longest finger measures seven inches. It would be unpleasant to have such a finger put into any one. The fingers are bed for the purpose of scratching up the mud. They are somewhat human in form.

They are somewhat numan in form. She has no arga, to speak of.

The skin of the dugong is a whitish green in color, and is sprinkled with course hairs. The color of the dugong, as well as its form, gives ground for the supposition that it is the mermald of mythology. of mythology.

Current Condensations. Louis has more Germans than

live in any city of Germany except the The greatest number of British Americans in any one of our cities is

found in Boston: 38,294.

To be perfectly proportioned it is claimed that a man should weigh twenty-eight pounds to every foot of his When you travel carry flaxseeed in your pocketbook. They will find a cinder or speck of dirt in your eye in a

of pain. When papering a small room it is well to remember that blue in all light shades makes a room look larger Dark colors or papers with large pat-

noment, almost, and save you a world

terns bave the opposite effect. Charlemagne possessed a table cloth woven from ashestos. He used to astonish his guests after dinner by gathering it up and throwing it into the fire, from whence he drew it cleansed from gravy and other grease.

the same dimensions show over 1,500.

J. E. Gore, writing on the "Size of the Solar System," says that "enormously large as the solar system absolutely is compared with the size of our own earth, it is, compared with the size of the visible universe, merely as a drop in the ocean."

The crown of the Czar of Russia which was worn at the coronation is valued at nearly \$450,000. On its top is a ruby, surmounted by a cross of five it is fairly covered with dlamonds and Both houses of the Maryland Legis

lature have passed a bill to protect newspaper men from being compelled to divulge either before a court grand jury the source of any confidential information given them in the course of their employment. There are now three reigning monarchs who are entitled to ride at the

head of English cavalry regiments—the Care, who is colonel in chief of the Scots grays; the Emperor William, whose regiment is the First Royal dra goons, and the Emperor of Austria. Augustin Daly is to have a dinner ten dered him by the Shakspeare society of New York in recognition of his eminen

and successful services in mounting and

production, during the past twenty-five

vears, of the most splendid revival of Shakspearean comedy ever attempted, The first edition of Prof. C. A. foung's work on "The Sun," published in 1881, mentions twenty-one elements is having been detected by the spectro scope in the sun. Is all of these 860 lines had be lidentified. The new edition of Profa Young's books states that Prof. Rowland has now compared sixty elements Lie solur spectrum, and established the existence of thirtyeight of them in the sun, being doubt ful in regard to eight of the others.

iron lines alone he has identified more

RUNNING A CAMPAIGN.

MUCH HARD WORK, AS WELL AS MONEY REQTIRED.

What the Managers of a Political Party Have to Do in a Year in Which the Presi dent is Elected.

No two Presidential campaigns are national executive committees, and the headquarters of an executive committee is always the very vortex of political activity during the continuance of the great parties have always had campaign headquarters in New York, though more than once determined though more than once determined moves have been made to locate them

Campaign headquarters are always in charge of a campaign or executive committee, the members of which, with the exception of the chairman, osen from among themselves by the members of the National Commitwisdom. The place is one of honor from the politician's standpoint, but it also one the duties of which are complicated enough utterly to disjoint the headquarters themselves. man of only ordinary executive ability would go crazy in a single day over the intricacies of the job.
The executive chairman is by all

odds the hardest worked of all those who occupy headquarters during the campaign. He feels that the burden of the contest is on his shoulders. He is in a constant state of terror lest some have been committed either by himself or some of his subordinates that will "Burchardize" the campaign. The number of letters he is obliged answer daily is greater, probably, than those which come to any other mortal in existence, no matter of how exalted station. His callers are numbered literally by the thousands. It is physic ally impossible for him to see them all and it is equally impossible always to decide wisely as to who shall be refused an audience. His every action is watched by critics and fault-finders. and he knows it; and the wonder is, not that the reputation of the executive chairman for political sagacity some times suffers during the campaign, but rather at its close he has any reputation at all, no matter which way the

No two campaign committees organ-ize exactly alike, but there is a general similarity, as a matter of course. Necessarily the work is divided. There are always a treasurer and a secretary a speakers' committee, a finance com mittee, a printing committee and a committee on election methods. Naturally the treasurer is at the head of the finance committee. In some respects he is badgered even worse than executive chairman, since not only has to strain every faculty to secure sufficient contributions to meet the truly enormous expenses of the campaign, but also to so manage the funds after he has them in hand as to prevent a deficit, or at least too great a one at ical business man, as he should be, he comes to be known as a hard man to get along with by the committee's subordinates, and even by some of the committeemen, quite early in the cam

The printing committee generally has charge of the editorial work as well as the printing. The most important piec of this branch of campaigning is production of the text book. In the eyes of the committee this volume is always the greatest piece of literature of the current year. Sometimes it is named after Count Orioff, the first the work of a large number of party European who bought it. Fox says: wisemen; sometimes of only a few. The text book issued by one of the partles in 1892 was produced by a young ittache of the headquarters, who put it to press without so much as showing the larger part of it to all the members of the committee. Of course, there was a row over that book, as I suppose there is over most text books, no mat ter how accurate they may be as to doctrine.

In addition to looking after the editorial work of the text book the printing committee has to get out the "doc uments"-that is, the pamphlets and tracts setting out that unless its candidate wins the country will go to the dogs, whereas if he is elected the entire population will be able to wear diamonds all the time—that are distributed over the country at a great exe, and, as some say, with little effect, from the beginning to the end of every campaign. With regard to documents as with regard to stump speakers, committees differ. Some commitbelieve in documents as the only salvation of the party, and one committee of which the writer has some knowledge printed and tried to put out about a hundred millions of documents including text books, or one and a third to every man, woman and child in the States. The man who had the contract for getting out the enormous mass of printing this represented almost driven into a private bedlam by the complications with which he found himself surrounded.

Of course the getting out of such an enormous number of documents renders necessary the organization of a tremendous shipping department. In the case just mentioned this department, together with the binding de-partment of the printer, occupied two or three floors of a huge building, a whole block long, and several hundred men, women, boys and girls were kept busy every weekday and Sunday and many nights during the campaign get ting the matter off.

The chairman of the "Bureau of Or atory," as the stump-speakers' depart ment is sometimes colloquially known about headquarters, has a job that can hardly be considered a "snap." The limber-tongued members of the party who are in hard luck always rush to him in great numbers, each armed with innumerable letters of recommen dation, wherein his ability to hold the attention of turbulent crowds, his soundness as a party man, and many other excellent qualities are duly and enthusiastically set forth. Most of the would-be "stumpers" of this class desire to be paid for their services, not be politict for their health; and

must, of course, be allowed traveling expenses, which includes their keep very town they visit, where the faith ful are not willing to feed them and sleep them.

Occasionally an executive commit tee employs a man to look after a lo of details too fatiguing or trivial for members of the committee them selves, who, although he may be nominally connected with one special de partment, has to do with the details of conducted alike, but all are directed by nearly every department. One man committee a few campaigns back had to audit the printers' bills, to wrestle with the artists who drew cartoons for the fight. Down to the present both the committee, to draw up the con tracts with those who des nish services of one kind and another to look after the work of the newspa pers published in foreign tongues an attend to one thousand other unconsid

The expenses of a National Execu tive Committee vary as much as the method of conducting them. One committee which did its work only a few years ago, is said to have used up tee. The chairman is selected by the Presidential candidate himself, and of three months, but \$1,500,000 is probathree months, but \$1,500,000 is probacourse, is always a man in whom the bly nearer the average. Besides the candidate places implicit confidence, ways of using money of which I have both as to his loyalty and political already spoken there are a hundred other avenues for its escape. Nearly every committee establishes secret by reaus, which are located away from and upset the intellect of most men. A are burgaus for the workmen, bureaus man of only ordinary executive ability for the Swedes and voters of other na tionalities, and even bureaus for the liquor dealers, whose favor is general ly courted by both parties. Curiously enough more than one committee has maintained a temperance bureau con temporaneously with the liquor deal ers' bureau.

The number of typewriters bough and worn out by each committee is very large. In 1892 one of the committees gave a single order for 250 ma The selection of employees which each committee must have a hundred or more, in addition to the speakers and traveling agents, is an important and delicate task, since the persons engaged must be unquestion ably of the same political faith as the ommittee itself, must be strictly trust worthy, so that no damaging informamay be carried into the enemy! camp, and must be capable of exceed ingly hard work for ten, twelve and sometimes sixteen hours a day.

A most important part of an executive committee's work is known as polling doubtful States, that is, securing s supposedly correct and complete list of the voters in each such State. These lists sometimes cost a great deal of money, and are sometimes found to be discouragingly inaccurate and in-complete. This is not surprising when you consider the brief life of an executive committee. In very few case does such a committee have more than three months in which to do its work, and this work is really of the most dif ficult sort throughout, since it means the organization of a vast business in stitution as well as a political machine. There are those that hold that tive committees should be of continu ous existence, with permanent quarters, permanent officers and per manent employees, including a well-paid executive head. Such an institution would have four years instead of hree months in which to do its work Its poll lists would be kept constantly revised, and its machinery would al-ways be well-oiled and efficient.— Philadelphia Press.

SEWN UP IN HIS LEG.

low an Immensely Valuable Stone Taktn from Persia to Russia.

Gus Fox, a dealer in diamonds on Fourth street, Cincinnati, has a story about the famous Orloff diamond "It was originally the eye of an idol in Trinchinopoli. It was stolen, according to the accepted account, by a Frenchman, who escaped with it to Persia, where he sold it for the equivalent in our money of \$8,000 to a Jewish merchant.

"The Jewish merchant sold it to an Armenian named Shafras, who traveled in Russia, and conceived the idea of taking the diamond to that country and selling it to the Empress Catherine for a great sum. Shafras paid him \$60,000 for it.

"Having secured the stone, the next juestion with Shafras was how to get t to Russia, or rather how to conceal when he was searched by robber as he was sure to be on the road. The ourney was a long and perilous one, and thieves abounded everywhere Shafras thought of swallowing the stone when he should be taken by robbers, but was obliged to give that plan up, as the diamond was too large to swallow.

"He began to feel he had a white cle phant on his hands, when a thought oc-curred to him. He procured a sharp ance, made a cut in the fleshy part of his left leg, and thrust the diamond into the wound. He sewed up the cut with leaving the diamond embedded fast in

the leg, quite out of sight.
"Then he started for Russia. On the way he was selzed by robbers again and again, and it was thoroughly searched Being an Armenian and uspected of going to Russia to trade the thieves marvelled greatly at finding nothing of value upon his person. "He arrived in Russia at last, and

after extracting his diamond, visited the Empress. He was willing to sell it for about \$150,000, but the Empress had not so large an amount in cash for the purchase, and Shafras preferred to go on to Amsterdam, the seat of the diamond-cutting industry, where had the stone polished.

"Here Count Orloff, an extremely wealthy Russian, saw the diamond and was filled with a determination to secure it for the Russian crown. He did secure it, but Shafras exacted from the Russian Government \$400,000, an annuity of \$20,000, and a title of nobil-

ity. He died a millionaire. "The Orloff diamond weighs 195 carats, and is about the size of a pigon's egg. It is smaller than the Koh Noor, in the possession of the English Queen, which is supposed to be worth 3,750,000."

In looking around for an ally China s more successful than Spain. The combination of Russia and China includes more than a third of the world's population and is likely to cut in addition to their compensation they a figure in history.

FARM AND GARDEN

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS

When Fences Are a Nulsance--- The Asparagus Beetle-Nut Culture--The Feeding Value of Straw.

Feeding Value of Straw.-To utilize straw for winter feeding it will be a good plan to put it into a mow in the barn in alternate layers of six or eight inches with the green corn stalks. The straw will absorb the moisture from the corn, and both will be improved for feeding. This will be equally adaptable to a silo, and the ensilage thus made will be better than of the corn alone. Any kind of corn may be us in this way, or clover, either.

IRREGULAR HATCHING.

There is some variation in the time of hatching hen's eggs, depending on the vigor of the fowls and the time eggs are left cold before being sat on. With strong, vigorous fowls twenty days will see most of the chicks out. Late in the season the germ in the eggs sometimes begins to evolve into the heat of the weather. This has been known to occur in the house, and we remember a neighbor who kept eggs in n basket not far from the kitchen, who found a live chick among them unmothered. It had been hatched out from the heat of the stove in the next

A GOOD GARDEN.

In laying out your plot for garder make it longer than wide; begin at on side and set a row or two of blackber rics, the same of raspberries, both red and black; then currents and goos berries; and do not forget the luscious strawberries, of which it is said that perhaps God Almighty might have made a better berry, but he never has. I set these all in long rows, that they nay be easily cultivated with a borse While they are small, potatoes, peas or some other vegetable can be grown between them. Put in a row of asparagus; then in early spring sow spinach. lettuce, rudishes, beets, and such hardy vegetables as a light breeze will not hurt. And put out some onion seed, parsnips and carrots. Later plant cucumbers and melons, orn and tomatoes.—J. W. Brigham in Massachusetts Ploughman,

WHERE PENCES ARE A NUI-SANCE.

When the having is in progress one realizes the nuisance of the fences quite forcibly. Why should there b nside fences on any farm?Why should there be any fences? It is not easy for any one to satisfy his mind in regard to this matter, the real necessity for ences being wholly 1 upo if there must be fences, they should be straight, and made of posts and wire. The borders of them will then be mere nurseries of weeds and all kinds of vermin, breeding pests to damage the crops far more than is thought of.

But if one will have fences, and not have his farm all out of doors, as has been said, let him have whatever kind ing up no more room than the width of grassed. This strip of grass may be horses used in the cultivation of the land to turn upon without damaging the crops. The edges of the cornfields are always more or less wasted or incumbered with weeds, on account of not possible to clean the land just there, There will be nothing about the farm more pleasing to the owner or the traveler passing by than these neat, clean, and smooth fence rows. New York Times.

FOR POTATO BUGS.

Plaster and navis green is with me the most satisfactory application for the potato bug, where the field is of moderate size, a tablespoon of green to a wooden pail of plaster. On fields trouble, liquid poison may be more convenient; but usually the water must be carried some distance, and is less satisfactory, because the poison will not remain evenly mixed.

The plaster mixture, when once thou oughly prepared, will stay so, and 100 pounds of it will dust an acre of moderate-sized vines. It can be quickly mixed upon an old piece of canvawith a hoe or shovel; one pound of green to 100 pounds of plaster. If ap plied when the vines are wet with dew the mixture will stick until the next heavy rain. Care should be taken no to handle the mixture without gloves. Paris green will poison the skin cans ing blisters, resembling the symptoms of ivy poisoning.

The plaster in the mixture is worth all it costs as a stimulant to the soil and for that reason it is just as well to apply it freely. Two thorough applications, paying special attention t leaves at the ends of the the new vines, will usually prove enough.

Good sleves for applying dry pol can be had at the farm supply stores r can be made by punching holes in the bottom of a tin dish. Cheap flour is used by many instead

of the plaster. Flour will adhere longer upon vines, but its value as of little account.-Massachusetts Ploughman.

NUT CULTURE.

There is much encouragement plant our native nuts, and some of the foreign ones. As a rule, our indigen ous trees are good bearers, and in Mr. Van Deman's opinion, they produce of better quality than foreign ones. The chestnut is receiving the most attention now, and there are a few well-marked native varieties of value. Although they are smaller than the European varieties, they are of better quality and very productive. The best are Delaney, Excelsior, Griffin, Hathaway, Morrell and Otto, Rocky hillsides and other places unsuitable for tillage can be used with profit for nut trees, and they can be set about

NOTES buildings and in pastures. The Euro pean varieties seem more profitable It seems to be a rule that the mor pubescence the nut has, the better it quality. European varieties are more fuzzy than the Japanese, and less so than the American sorts. The mos prominent of these are the Paragon Numbo, Ridgely, and Hannum, Japan ese chestnut trees have a more dwarf habit, and the nut has a bitter skin They graft quite readily on American seedlings, and the best varieties in troduced are Alpha, Early, Reliance Grand and Superb. Among the bick ories, the best nut tree is the pecan, native of our Southern States, and th shell bark hickory, common through out the Northenstern States. A firm in Pennsylvania ships more than twenty tons of bickory nuts very year l'he nuts should be planted in roug places, four feet apart each way, and places, four feet apart each way, and thinned as they grow. Seedlings are variable, and so they must be grafted. The principal varieties are Hale's a large thin-shelled sort; Lean-ing, Curtis, Elliott and Mulford. Among the walnuts, our native butternuts may, perhaps, be improved, bu the so-called English best of the family, although it is diffi cult to grow as far north as New York There is no doubt that put trees are hard to graft and to bud. Evapora tion should be prevented until the say begins to flow. When the sap starts the grafts should be put in under

THE ASPARAGUS BEETLE.

ground. The scions should be cut so

if necessary to graft above the ground, they should be covered well to

prevent all evaporation possible-Gar

as to have the pith all on one

den and Forest.

The asparagus beetle was noticed many years ago in the vicinity of New Jersey.It has been working northward ever since. It has done much damage on Long Island and in southern Con necticut, but has been followed by parasitic enemy that greatly farmers in keeping it under control.

At one time it was hoped that the parasite would exterminate the beetle ut such is not the course of natur Parasites suppress, but never extermi nate. No war was ever known where all the combatants were destroyed The heetle has been doing more less damage in the vicinity of Boston

for a half-dozen years or more It is not difficult to fight in old beds as cutting the shoots destroys most o the eggs that are laid during the cutting season. The first crop of beetle (grown the year previous) usually get through mating, eating and egg-laying by the middle of June, when peas ar ready for picking. My rule is to cu asparagus till the last beetle is dead then the new stalks will be free from eggs, and I will have no slugs,

Cutting here is not allowable, so the eggs hatch and the young slugs must be destroyed. If a careful gardener has a careless neighbor, the forme e a hard fight, as the second necessary conditions altogether. But crop of beetles, appearing late in summer, will be sure to visit him in large numbers.

The best way to destroy slugs I have tried is to dust the foliage when wet with dew with air-slaked lime, using it quite freely. The slug is a soft odied thing, and the lime curls him u in short order. C. W. Prescott, of Con cord, one of the most successful grow ers in this State, writes "The Farm he wishes, but only straight ones, tak- and Home" that he fights the beetle with chickens. Two men-one at eac the posts, and keep both sides well end-take a board, ten or twelve feet long, and, carrying it in front of them mown for hay, and will permit the brush the beetles from the foliage in the early morning, while they are in semi-dormant state. Chickens an taught to follow, and they pick up most of the beetles. Mr. Prescott's chief trouble is with neighbors' beetles, prothe difficulty in turning, by which it is pagated in fields that are badly neg lected. It would seem but just that chief should be compelled to abate i

or suffer the consequences Poultry do not eat the slugs, so thes must be killed by polson or by knock-ing off to die on the hot ground. Mr. Prescott save he has seen them dead in less than sixty seconds after falling on sand in the heat of a sunny day Paris green will destroy the slugs of beetles if it can be made to stick to the foliage. Adding glucose or molasse to the water will help the matte omewhat.

Of all the remedies I have tried, lime dust is the cheapest and most easily applied. One can throw a handful over quite a space and cover ever leaf when wet with dew on a still morning .- A. W. Cheever, in New Eng land Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

There has been a good deal of poor lamb meat in the market this season It is tough and tasteless.

In seasons of scarcity of hav or where hay is wanted for sale, and corn is cheap, horses, cattle and mules may be brought through the winter in ad mirable condition on straw, fed in con ection with corn.

Most vegetables, and especially pota toes, contain a large proportion of starch, which, in itself, is not a complete ration. There should be some nitrogenous material fed with the vege tables, and, if mixed with the feed, so much the better.

Horses hard at work need water be tween the morning and noon meal, and between noon and time for ing the day's work If a handful of oatmeal is thrown in a pail of water it will prevent any danger of injury, and it will also give strength, as well as refreshment.

Milk is a perfect food for young an imals, it being what nature has provided. It contains all the nutritive elements called for by the system, in the proportions needed, and in such a condition as to be more easily availa ble. Cow's milk has a nutritive ratio of about one to four, just what the

Corn is the most valuable single stock food known, and if it were to be lost to us the calamity would be immeasurable. But its deficiencies musi be made up before its full value is brought out. How shall we do this? By feeding it in connection with some substance which is rich in what it (the corn) is lacking, thus making one supplement the other.

PLAGS IN OUR NAVY.

"DRESSING" A WARSHIP IN THE NA TIONAL COLORS.

Every Day Costume and Holiday Schemes in Vogue and the Flag Symbols Used-Pennants and the "Rainbow."

That fashion decrees what woman shall wear everybody knows; but that custom, equally inexorable, prescribes how a ship shall "dress" herself under all circumstances few are aware. Woman "rigs" herself out in silks, satins, velvets, and all the gay concoctions of the loom, but the "dressing" of a Unitof States man-of-war is confined to the colors in "Old Glory," for Uncle Sam decks out his ships with bunting only the red, the white and the blue. Indeed dressing one of the modern bat tle ships or cruisers is not nearly so effective now, says the New York Her ald, as in the days of the line-of-battle ships, frigates, corvettes, etc., with their tall, raking spars. Military masts do not yield the same opportunities. All these bits of bunting have practical use; nothing is ever kept on board a man-of-war without there be ing a special reason for it. The number of pennants, flags, ensigns, etc. that an American naval vessel carries runs into the hundreds. She must be provided for international and domes tic signaling with flags of every nation in the world, with all the bunting need ed, not only for every day duty, but for every emergency that is likely to occur. The signal quartermaster is the custodian of all the flags and banners on board a man-of-war, and it is to him that his commanding officer looks for the good condition of his ship's bunting.

The largest flag used by the Ameri can navy is 36 feet long by 19 feet noist—this latter very expressive word meaning the width of the flag. In a flag of these dimensions the "union" is 14.4 feet by 10.2 feet. This flag flies only in fine weather and is the banne which holds the place of honor over all national flags in the ship's outfit. Es-pecially is it flown upon Muster Sunday, when, if the weather is line, the ship is expected to be in her best trim. When it rains or snows or blows "half a gale" a smaller flag is flown. Ensign No. 2 is 27.19 feet by 14.35 feet, and the union is 10.88 by 7.73. Numbers 3, 4, and 5 are still smaller, the latter being storm flag. It measures only 9.75 feet by 5.4 feet, and the union is 3.5 feet by 2.76. It flies in wind and rain or sleet, and endures all the rough weather that the ship it floats ove chances to encounter.

Number 6, which is the smallest en sign in common use, is the boat flag; this measures 5.5 feet by 2.9 feet. When there is a man-of-war in the har bor this is the fing seen floating over the gig, or steam cutter, taking the of ficers ashore or carrying boat loads of fair visitors to the polished decks of the New York, Philadelphia, San Fran cisco, Baltimore or Charleston, as the

case may be. The United States Navy does not the cloth and makes it up into ensigns, manufacture its own bunting, but buys pennants and flags at what landsmen call the Brooklyn Navy Yard; the sailor knows it only as the New York Navy Yard. The bunting is thoroughly tes ted for color by well-established methods, and the tensile strength tried by special machinery, but, as all bunt ing varies unavoidably in quality, some ensigns wear much better than others, although exposed to no harder usage. One cardinal rule of navy discipline is never to let Jack be and whenever rent or tear is discover ed in the ship's dress Jack "squats" deck and darns away at his sweetheart's finery as deftly as any house wife works at hers.

pennant is the personal flag of the ship's commanding officer, indicating his rank. The penuant of an officer below the rank of commodore is known in the navy as the "coach whip.". It is a long, narrow, triangular banner,made up of a solid blue field with thirteen white stars, ending in two triangular stripes, one red and the other blue. United States ships sometimes come into this harbor, is from two hundred to three hundred feet long, flying out over the masts and riding the water like bladder, so as not to trail in the sea. The etiquette of the pennant is as rigid as any right of precedence at court; whenever an officer superior in rank commanding officer boards man-of-war, down comes the captain's pennant and up goes the visitor's in its place, and there it remains until the ranking officer takes his leave.

If there are several officers of the same rank in port with their ships, the ranking officer flies a blue pennant, the next in rank rad and the inniar white The commodore's pennant is known as the "swallow-tail" (a nickname which describes its shape), and has one white star. It is in common use as the house flag of yacht clubs.

The rear admiral's pennant is of the same shape, but with two stars. The Secretary of the Navy's flag has a blue field with two white crossed anchor Assistant Secretary of the Navy's is the same, with the colors re versed. These pennants fly night and day in all weathers, the night pennant, goes up at sunset, being the same as the one used during the day. xcept that it is somewhat smaller There used to be pennants for the rank of admiral and vice-admiral, but as these grades no longer exist in our navy the flags are out of use. All these banners give way before the President's flag, the Stars and Stripes

When a man-of-war is on a foreign station and special honor is intended to the power whose guest the vessel is, the ship is dressed in what the saile calls the "rainbow," which is a continuous line of flags going over all the nasts and descending to the water's edge at bow and Stern. The Stars and Stripes float from each masthead except the main, where the ship displays the flag of the country to which it is intended to show respect.

LAST CAPTURED SLAVER-

Her Captain Said to Have Been Hanged on Bedlow's Island.

America was captured by a crew of brew for a certain number of minutes

which one of the members is now a citizen of Cleveland, the engineer the People's Gaslight and Coke Com-

"The slave ship was the Erie, and

it was the last American slaver cap-

tured," said Mr. Matthews in talking about the historical event. "She was taken off the mouth of the Congo in the spring of 1861 by the United States sloop-of-war Mohican. I was captain of the foretop and of the starboard watch. The capture was accidental. The yeasels dealing in slaves would slip out in the intervals between the patrol beats of the men-of-war, and they knew pretty well our habits. But this time the Molilcan was delayed two days in waiting for mail, and going from the island of Fernandizo we sighted a vessel making from the mouth of the Congo. We were flying a French flag, and the stranger floated an American flag. We signalled for her to heave to, but this request not being regarded, a sho was fired. Then she hove to without offering resistance, and a party being sent aboard found every one dressed alike. It was thus some days before we discovered who was the captain She was manned by fifteen men, and had on board 890 slaves and three agents. The slaves were landed and the slave agents and five Span jards, who did not wish to claim Amer ican citizenship, were sent away in trade boat. Eight of the slave's crew were shipped on the Mohican, and the officers and two of the crew were brought to America. The slave ship was taken to Liberia.

"The captain of the slaver was Na thaniel Gordon, and a year capture he was swung on Bedlow's Island, where the Statue of Liberty now stands. The first mate was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, the second mate received a five years' tence, and the two men were each given a year.

"The severe dealing with the officer was due to the intense feeling on the slavery question, as the war had just broken out. The second mate and the two men volunteered to enter the army and were allowed to go free. Our lieu tenant, Dufinington, went into the Confederate navy after bringing Gordo

back. "About three months before the experience with the Erie a slaver escaped us by being disguised as a whaler. The simulation was very perfect, and on the decks we could see even the boil-ing vats. The captain showed papers which disarmed suspicion, and when the 'whaler' put up for the night at the mouth of the Congo our captain in formed him that next morning he would come around on a visit.

"In the morning he was gone, having taken 1,300 slaves aboard. a vessel in the distance, which we purned, and found to be an English manof-war also trying to eatch the whaler.' "-Cleveland Leader.

WAITING FOR VICTIMS.

How Texans Made Money Out of a Poor

Road. I remember traveling once in one of the countles north of here, a week or two after a somewhat protracted spel of hot weather. The country was rolling prairie and the roads were beauti ful except at the small wet weather streams in a few of the larger hollows and these were only from ten to thirty eet in width and could have been bridged for about \$25 aplece. Yet I found a team bogged up in almost every other one in a whole day's drive. They seemed to be almost bottomless and, although I had a good, strong pair of ponies and a very light buggy, it vas with the greatest difficulty that I got through several of them myself. In one of the worst of the boggy holes I found a wagon containing a woman, four or five children and a few light household goods and with four very good horses attached. The owner of the eam had waded across and stood, the very personification of dejection, on the other side.

On a hill about 300 yards distant stood a fine farm house and one of les ser pretentions on the opposite side of the road. The owner of the team told me that the owner of the former house who was working on a fence near by had offered to pull him out for \$1, but got just \$3," said the poor fellow, "but I have over 150 miles to go and am out of provisions." I had two long stake ropes and by hitching them to the end of the wagon tongue, getting the poor horses out on solid ground and hitching my team in the lead we got the wagon out. I stopped and tried for a subscription from the man at the fence vho had cooly watched the whole proceedings, but of couse didn't get it. A little further on I learned that he was a road overseer and that he and his son who lived opposite, took turns day about keeping a yoke of oxen in the lot ready to pull teams out of that hole at \$1 anions and that made from \$3 to \$5 per day for from one to three weeks after every wet spell.-San Antonio Texas) Express.

How to Live to Great Age. The latest fad in England is to insure

longevity through the use of a special diet. The promise is held out to those who implicitly follow out the scribed regiment that they may attain to the age of 110 years. This, among the most melancholy people of the globe, and to whom one would fancy that life were the less worth living, has aroused considerable enthusiasm. Cooks and kitchens are to abolished, neat, bread, and vegetables are forbidden: existence is to maintained exclusively upon nuts and bananas. If we compare this with the dietary system of Dickens, which represents of his period, his comparatively early decease will excite no surprise cording to English standards, he was an accomplished gastronome. Beefsteak pudding was his ideal, a horribl concoction only fit for a crude or de based palate. His highest conception of a dinner was a baked leg of muttor with the bone removed and the cavity filled with a stuffing of oysters ar veal. This was accompanied with gin punch, in the making of which Dicken took especial pride. It was made as follows: A brass kettle of water wa heated over a spirit lamp. When the water came to a boil it was poured into a jug, with a bottle of old gin, lumps of sugar, and chips of lemon peel. The

THREW THE CAMBLER OVERBOARD. Sequel of a Poker Came in the Old Days on the Mississippi.

A stiff game of poker was going on one night on a Mississippi river steamboat in the good old days of the sixties. Two men sat all night, but luck was against one and toward the other from the first. The lucky man was watched closely by more than one in the room, who knew him for a profestional gam-

The other man was a youngster. He tried to keep from showing his excitement, but couldn't bide it altogether. He lost over \$8,000 before he came to the end of his money, but after a tim he called for a show, putting a \$500 bill on the table, and saying; all I have."

The young fellow who had played his last stake got up and turned to go. Pale as he was, he turned paler when he faced the man who stood behind his chair. This was a stern-looking gentleman of 50. "Why, father," exclaimed the younger

man "I didn't know you were on

"Don't go away," said the father sternly, taking the vacant chair with a polite question to the other players as whether he was game. The game went on, but not ir the old

way. The gambler was more cautious and yet he began to lose. The play grew higher when all the others had dropped out except the gambler and the stern old father. Suddenly the climax came. "Don't move, Jim Baisley, or I'll blow

your brains out." The gambler was pate to the teeth. The older man reached over with his left hand and snatched the five cards the gambler had dealt to himself.

There were three aces among them, With another quick motion he spread out the pack, and three more aces were "Take that money, Harry."

The son did so, and everybody waited breathlessly. Just as the gambler made a lurch at the elder man's heart, the latter caught his right hand with his own left and selzed him by the throat with his right. There was a short struggle, but without shifting his hold the planter lifted the gambler as f he were a child, carried him out of the saloon and threw him over the low guard rail into the river.

Nothing was ever done to the planter. It was a fair fight, and they didn't oother a gentleman for anything like that in those days .- St. Louis Repub-

Artificial Sunshine.
Under this heading there have been published the results of one of the most interesting experiments of mod-

A few years ago. Mr. Tesla made A few years ago. sale known some discoveries of high potentialities and high frequencies electric currents, and set the whole world agog. Ever since that time he has been experimenting with light in various forms, and has, among other important discoveries, demonstrated the fact that artificial sunshine can be created through the aid of phosphorescence. This new discovery revolution-

zes the idea of light. It is said that when the improvements in this line are a little farther advanced, it will be difficult to tell whether the light in a room is natural or artificial. This is explained as fol-

lows: "The light is radically different from any heretofore used in commercial form. People now use units of light, simply because they have nothing better. The barbarians lighted with torches, and the people have been adopting that principle ever since. In order to imitate daylight, the light is needed that comes from all directions. so that there must be no shadows. Moreover, electric light diffuses itself so that it is actual manufactured sun-

At a recent meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers a description was given of the advances made in phosphorescent lighting. These are very remarkable. "Running all are very remarkable. around the walls of the lecture room were tubes of thin glass. They were when told he had no dollar, was coldly told that he would have to get one before he got out of that hole. "I have plain glass tubes, with a little air left." in them, and with a wire attachment at the ends. When the current was turned on, these tubes became pure white cylinders of light. The first impression conveyed was lighting by smoke.' The wealth of light astounded the electricians. A photograph of the lecture hall was taken with a minute exposure. The picture has the strength and clearness of the best daylight photograph; every detail is sharply defined, while there is a softness and an absence of shadows which suggest the development of an entirely distinct field in night photography. The effect is infinitely in advance of any flash-light picture."

world is watching with the utmost interest the development of electrical science, and those who have gone most deeply into the subject are prepared to admit that the half has not yet been told.

Tattoed by Lightning.

Christian Anderson, of Greenwich, onn., aged twenty-eight, was instantly killed in the presence of his family uring the progress of a heavy thunder shower. Anderson came to this conntry ten years ago from Denmark, and by hard work has been able to send for the rest of his family, one by one. Hismother was the last to arrive, and to celebrate her coming a family reunion had been planned, and all were gathered at supper when the tragedy happened. The flash entered through an open window and struck Anderson squarely in the face, cutting a gash two inches long on the right side of his nose. Anderson was killed instantly. When his body was picked up the right side appeared to be tattooed from head to foot. Although there weree fifteen people about the table none of the others was hurt.

Perry McClure, a Kansas farmer. flew into a rage because his horse rubbed against him, solling his Sunday clothes, and as a punishment he oit the animal's ear. As McClure's teeth closed on the horse's organ of hearing it tossed its head high in the air, breaking the man's jaw in three pieces. The only Captain of a slave vessel month of the jug was then closed with horse is quite a hero in the neighborwho suffered the death penalty in a napkin, and the mixture allowed to hood. McClure has gone to bed for the

GRAYLING AVALANCHE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1896.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

A Masterly Declaration of Princ ples that Will Insure Victory.

The Republicans of the United States

ples that Will insure Victory.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and undestricted Democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly socrificed indispensable revenue, entitled an uncensing deficit, cked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by \$262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual meance hanging over the redemption fund, paymed American credit to allen syndicates and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise, and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public sofety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequaled success and preseries, and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequaled success and preseries at whit in this con

We renew and emphasize our allegi-ance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial inde-pendence and the foundation of Ameri-can development and prosperity. This ance to the policy of protection as the bell wark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workinguinn; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each, In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly; to sectional discrimination and individual fayoritism. We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign hipports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants rest.

Protection Is Reaffirmed.

Protection and Reciprocity.

Protection and Reciprocity.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries and secure calarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce: free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interests which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade, and secures our own market for our surplus.

American Products Baronel

To all our products—to those of the nine and the field, as well as to those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mill—we promise the most ample protection.

Merchant Marine Restoration.

Merchant Marine Restoration.
We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the unbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the 'product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce. cans—may regain foreign commerce.

For Sound Money.

For Sound anoney,

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payment in 1870, since then every dollar has been as good

since then every dollar has Been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain involubly the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

Matter of Pensions.

Matter of Pensions. The veterous of the Union army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and

they are entitled to the enaciment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

Vigorous Foreign Policy.

Vigorous Foreign Policy.

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified and all our interests in the Western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawalian islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Kicaraguan canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

To Stan Armanian Massacra.

To Stop Armenian Massacres.

The massacres in Armenia have arroused the deep sympathy and just in dignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazard and at any cost.

Memore Dectrine Resserted.

protected at all hazard and at any cost,

Monroe Doctrine Ressserted.

We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full extent and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly interveution in case of European encronchment. We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of and European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere and to the ultimate union of all the European powers from this hemisphere and to the ultimate union of all the European powers from this hemisphere and to the ultimate union of all the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

Independence for Cubs Independence for Cuba.

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the herole battle of the Cuban patriots against crucity and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest, for liberty.

success of their determined contest to liberty.

The government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property and lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

Enlargement of Navy.

The neace and security of the republic

Enlargement of Navy.

The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand. a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of hirror, and seacoast defenses.

Limitation of Immigration.

For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

Civil Service Enforcement. The civil service haw was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declaration that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

Fair Ballots for Citizens. We domand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

Lynching is Condemned.

We proclaim our unqualified condemna-tion of the uncivilized and barbarous practice well known as lynching, or kill-ing of human beings suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

National Arbitration Board.

We favor the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences, which may arise between em-ployers and employed engaged in inter-state commerce.

Free Homesteads Favored.

We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party and urgo the passage by Congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

To Admit Territories.

Sugar Attitude Stated.

We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Repullican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than \$100,000,000 annually.

American Sugar Attitude Stated.

We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practically due in ving due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the products of the people of the Territories. The products are practically and the product of the production of the remaining territories at the earliest practically due in ving due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories.

We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practically due in ving due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the producers of the volume for the united states. All the Federal of ficers appropries should be elected from bona-fide residents therefore and of the producers of the people of the Territories and of the producers of the people of the Territories and of the producers of the united states. All the Federal of ficers appropried to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the producers of the volume for the united states. All the Federal of ficers appropried to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the producers of the volume for the united states. All the Federal of ficers appropried to the united states of the people of the Territories and of the producers of the people of the Territories and of the producers of the people of the United States. All the Federal of ficers appropried to the united states of the people of the Territories and of the peop

We believe the citzens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

Stand for Temperance We sympathize with all wise and legit mate efforts to lessen and prevent the wils of intemperance and promote moral

Welcome to Women.

The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Pro-tection of American industries includes tection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of, women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement and misrule,

Appeal to Voters.

Appeal to Voters.

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

Mexico's Burden of Free Silver.

Mexico's Burden of Free Silver.

Michigan Iron Ore: The Detroit Tribune has a staff correspondent in Mexico. He describes the population of that country as being half beggars, and the balance doing poorly. He says everything is impoverished, and that the tales being told of the success of that country are lies, pure, cold and simple. And the correspondent is right, and truly describes the condition. The reason that we refer to this is that certain free silver champions delight in calling attention to the wonderful strides being made by Mexico under the 16 to 1 plan.

PRINCIPLES, NOT PARTY.

The German Democratic Press the Chicago Ticket.

Chicago Staats-Zeitung: The Democracy which declared itself last week in Chicago is a new and degenerated edition of the Democracy of 1861; in it reigns the old Bourbon spirit which never learns and never forgets. Who, therefore, desires that the United States should further develop their national organism; that the national government should be further strengthened in the interest of all; that national honor be kept undefiled; that the national credit be kept intect, turns away from a Democracy which has placed itself at the disposal of destructive forces and joins that party which was called in 1861 to save the Union, and which in this year again has the patriotic duty to purify the national organism from the poison of the Populistic Democracy.

The issue is rot one of party, but of the highest achievements of the unition, which can be kept secure only by the authority of the Federal government, by an honest currency and by an inassailable credit.

Able credit.

Lowa Tribune (Dem.), Davenport—The recklessness and fanaticism of the silver people at the Chicago convention, who trampled all opposition under foot, has made a very bad impression even upon many of those who sympathize with the theory of the debasers of money. The majority of our voters is not ready by any means to deliver the nation to such crazy demagogues as Bryan, Walte, Tillman and others.

man and others,

Wacchter und Anzelger (Dem.), Cleveland—The currency plank, with its decisive declaration against the gold standard, which, with total disregard of the
entire other world of culture, and commerce, is declared to be an English institution and is stigmatized as such, while
the free coinage of silver at the ratio of
16 to 1 is demanded as an immediate
measure of government, cannot fail to
make an altogether revolutionary impression. We should not be at all surprised
If this news should cause in Europe a
decline of American securities in all exchanges; anticipated this decline has long
been.

changes; anticipated this decline has long been.

Louisville Anzelger (Dem.)—Nonsense. Thou prevailest! From Grover Cleveland, to William Jennings Bryan—this is a jump for which the real Democrat is not so easily ready. The Anzelger prefers at any rate not to make it. After the adoption of the platform the Anzelger had no need to pause a moment for the declaration that it would not suppose the candidate who would accept the anomation of Bryan makes this duty easier and more agreeable. Bland and Boles would have been fought by the Anzelger on account of the cause which they represent. In Bryan we do not only fight the cause but the person. Only a convention wallchard Blackburn above Cleveland and Blackburn above Carlisle would perpetrate the bad joke to present; the vounghero of phrases from the West for the highest office in its gift.

Scebote (Dem.), Milwaukee: As the

hero of phrases from the West for the highest office in its gift.

Scebote (Dem.), Milwaukee: As the close of the century has brought forth the abominable "new woman," who rides a bicycle, smokes, drinks, wears trousers and tears lerself loose from all old customs, so there has arisen in Chicago, imbued with the same revolutionary spirit, a "new Democratic party," which stands everything time-bonored on the head denies the traditions of the old party, administers a kick to honesty and decency and comes before the people with a financial programme which is a mockery to all reason. The "new woman" and the "new party" are genuine fin de siecle experiences, and one would consider neither of them seriously if they were not so serious in their consequences. They are on the one hand the regretable and undeniable excrescences of the liberality of social views and on the other hand of the freedom of the political thought that the Constitution of the United States prevents nobody from making a fool of himself as often as he likes to

ing a 1001 of himself as often as he likes to.

Davenport Democrat (Dem): The time has arrived for the clean separation of the two irreconcilable wings of the Democratic party, to which the Democrat has called attention for two years. Those Democrats who remain true to the unalterable national principles, as they were proclaimed by Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and the other "fathers of the republic." can have nothing in common with the Populistic new Democrats who stole the banner and the name of the glorious old party to betray under its shelter the sublime principles and to throw the country into unspeakable miserry.

EDITOR DANA'S ADVICE.

Democrats Should Vote for McKinley and Not Sacrifice Principle to Party.

New York Sun: The political reasons for not putting up an houest-money candidate this year ou a genuinely Democratic platform are strong and obvious. The momination of another Democratic candidate would contribute to the personal comfort of Democrats who are reluctant to vote for Mr. McKinley, but it would accomplish nothing else. And this method of voting for a principle only would surely imperit the result in many a close state.

would sarely imperit the result in many a close state.

Better far to vote for principle in a way that will count.
Every Democratic vote cast for William McKinley as the representative of thonest money and the nation's honor and the preservation of democratic institutions against the wild horde now preparing to attack them, will do just twice as can be done by a Democratic vote for a third candidate standing no chance of election.

a third candidate standing no chance of election.

Let every Democrat who appreciates the magnitude of the present crisis keep this fact steadily in mind: His vote for McKinley and Hobart is worth double his vote for the best Democrat that the same part of the party could put up as a profest against the inquity consummated at Chicago.

Is there may sincere Democrat who understanding all that the election means for our beloved country, is willing to cut his vote in two this year; to deprive his ballot of one-half its efficiency?

It will be said that there are such

cut his vote in two this year; to deprive his ballot of one-half its efficiency?

It will be said that there are such Democrats. It will be said that there are such Democrats. It will be said that there are Democrats who can persuade themselves under no circumstances to cast their votes for any Republican candidate for President. Perhaps that is so. Let them register their protest against Chicago by refusing to vote for presidential electors. Let them concentrate their partisan enthusiasm upon the state and local tickets. They will help in this way to defend the nation's honor and the continued existence of the institutions which the repudiators and the revolutionists are assailing. They will help, it is true, only half as much as if they voted for McKinley and Hobart, but they would help not one particle more than that by bestowing their votes upon a sound-money Democrat nominated for the sake of their personal comfort and political consistency.

otic citizens, and made them almost forget, as they shouldered their guns and
fell into line for the Union, whether they
had previously styled themselves Republicans or Democrats. These men, in the
absence of a satisfactory Democratic candidate on a sound platform, will not consent to surrender one-half of the potency
of their suffrages for the sake of overrefined ideas of political consistency.
They will want to put their votes where
their votes will do the most good as
against Populism, repudiation and national dishonor. They will fire their ballots straight at the common enemy, even
though the ballots be labeled McKinley.
It would be a piece of political folly
amounting to crime to divert the attention of this class, of Democrats from the
main question, and to jeopardize the result of the election, by setting up inopportune claims to a partisan allegiance
which, in an emergency like this, is nominal at the best.

Mass every honest American vote on
once candidate representing, honest
money, the nation's honor, and the intention of this people to preserve the government and the institutions which their
fathers handed down to them. Waste
no ammunition when Populism is shrieking its battle cry, and anarchy is lurking
close, behind in the rear with torch in
hand.
McKinley's personality is nothing in

close behind in the rear with torca in hand.

McKinley's personality is nothing in this contest. His previous political sfill-ations are nothing. Accident has decreed that he shall stand for the time for something a thousand times more precious than any party badge.

A VITAL ISSUE.

The Republican Party's Consistent Stand as Regards the Tariff.

From 1878 to 1892, the period of max mum national prosperity under Republic an economic policies—which the first Cleveland administration, lacking con-trol of Congress, was unable to disturb-the foreign movement of our gold gave u

and roteign movement of dut !	source us
practically no concern. It is	s illustrated
in the appended table:	Control year, District
1878. Imports	\$ 4,125,760
1879 Imports	1.037.334
1880. Imports	77.119.371
1881. Imports	97.466.127
1882. Imports	1.789.174
1883Imports	6,133,261
1884. Exports	18,250,640
1885. Imports	
1886 . Exports	22,208,842
1887Imports	33,209,414
1888. Imports	
1889. Exports	49.667.427
1000 EXPORTS	4,331,149
1891. Exports	68,130,087
1892. Exports	495,873
During nine of these fiftee	n years the
trend of the gold movement	was in our

During nine of these fifteen years the trend of the gold movement was in our favor, and during only two of the remaining six years—that is to say, in 1889 and 1891—was the outward movement large enough to attract attention. In 1889 there were large importations under the tariff of 1883 for the purpose of anticipating the increased duties of the McKinley bill, and this caused an outward flux of gold in payment. In 1891 the extraordinary outflow arose largely because of the Barlug failure, which caught in its crush many foreign holders of American securities, who, being pinched for ready money, had to return some of those securities to this country fror redemption. These explanations are ample to account for the exceptional exports which churacterized two of the years of the Harrison administration, when the revenues of the country were upon a highly protective basis. Adding imports together and comparing results for the affecter years in question we find that the aggregate exports to the amount of \$101.568,310. During this period the national debt was reduced from \$2.349,507.232.04 in 1870 to \$1,563,612,455.63 in 1892, a total reduction of \$785,954,776.41.

Now let us turn to the years from 1893 to 1896, when "tariff reform" held the boards:

 boards:
 \$87,506,463

 1893:
 Exports
 \$87,506,463

 1894:
 Exports
 4,628,042

 1895:
 Exports
 30,084,448

 1890:
 Exports
 74,501,252

Total loss \$949.174.625.32

OPPOSE CHEAP MONEY.

The Building Associations Pass Resolutions on tae Money Question.

At the annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building Associations held in Philadelphia, July 23, the following resolution on the money question was adopted:

one Democrats who can persuade them selves under no circumstances to cast their votes for any Republican candidate for President. Perhaps that is so. Let them register their protest against chicago by refusing to vote for presidential electors. Let them concentrate their partisan enthusiasm upon the state and local tickets. They will help in this way to defend the nation's honor and the continued existence of the institutions which the repudators and the revolution-lists are assailing. They will help, it is true, only half as much as if they voted for McKinley and Hobart, but they would help not one particle more than that by bestowing their votes upon a sound-money Democrat nominated for the sake of their personal comfort and political consistency.

On the other hand, there are hundreds of thousands of Democrats, if not millions of them, who see in the present crisis a call to duty only less urgent and inspiring than that which summoned to the front thirty-five years ago our patri-

RAMPANT DEMOCRACY.

Democratic Press Burst All in Their Indignation.

In every contest in Obio, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan when the Democrats were on a free isiver or cheap money platform they have been overwhelmingly beaten. What evidence have we that there is to be a change in '00'?—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

When a great party has reached that stage of moral deprayity that such creatures as Tillman, Aligeld & Co. are permitted to speak to it, much less take an important part in moulding its politics, its course is, indeed, about run—Wabash (Ind.) Times.

bash (Ind.) Times.

Americans will never give this crowd control of the country until they shall have fallen to the level of the old world communists. That will not happen this year, at least. The people must be degraded in their own esteem before they will vote for a war of class against class.—Memphis Scimitar.

class.—Memphis Scimitar.

The financial plank in the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention at Chicago is distinctly a declaration for such repudiation of existing debts, public and private, as can be secured by the enforcement upon the country as legal tender money of a debased silver coinage conformed to a degraded standard of money.—New Orleans Pleavune.

leans Pleayune.

Scratch a silver man and you come to a Populist. In the heart of each burns the desire to get as much as possible and give as little. If cittler of them happen to be a debtor, this desire takes the form of repudiation. As most of them are debtors repudiation is the thing they are for, and in the Chicago platform they go for it straight.—New York Times.

Times.

It is but proper to say in fairness and justice to the grand old Democratic party of Hamilton. Jefferson and Jackson that we cannot depart from the ways of the fathers upon the financial question, and therefore, cannot, much to our regret; follow the Democratic banner as it trails into a Joreign camp; and must, as a matter of self-respect, refuse to support Mr. Bryan upon the financial platform upon which he has been placed and stands.—Dayton (O.) Times.

been placed and stands.—Dayton (O.) Times.

Till the contest is decided our voice shall be raised and our influence given for the election of Mr. McKinley to the presidency. The security of the currency is the paramount question of the hour. It eclipses issues. Believing that this security can best be attained by the success of the Republican party, we promise it our sincere and learny support for its presidential teket in the impending campaign. We have never believed that the Republican party made the best selection possible to it, but it is difficult to see how any candid man can deny that the selection of the Republican party was eminently more fitting and appropriate. There is an absence of dignity in the Democratic selection which is seen both in the candidate himself and in the circumstances that attended his nomination.—Boston Herald.

The true interests of the people ask

tended his nomination.—Boston Herald.

The true interests of the people ask for the election of Mr. McKinley, not for himself but for the absolute necessity of the whole people of the United States and of the greater world of which they are after all but a pair.—Heavy event let us be reasonable. Don't talk of "sectionalism" or of "anarchy" or of "recolution." Remember always that compared with the unity of country the gold standard is not worth fighting for; one country one flag.—Springfield for; one country, one flag.—Springfield Republican (Ind.-Dom.)

Republican (Ind. Dom.)

No reasonable man can ask the Times to stultify and dishonor itself and long-timed Democratic principles. While supporting to the best of our ability the state nominations for executive offices and legislative nominees, we feel assured that all true Democrats will justify us in deciding that we cannot give the support of the Times to the Chicago convention and its politically diseased candidate. We shall do all we can to sustain the good name and the organization of the Democratic party, but we cannot support principles nor candidates of the Bland, Teller and Altgeld stripe. We cannot conscientionsly ask honest men to vote for them.—Hartford Times.

to vote for them.—Hartford Times.

We repudiate the 10 to 1 plank in Bryan's Chicago platform and will not support any candidate on such a platform. It is too Populistic and Nihilistic.—Machias (Me.) Union.

—Machias (Me.) Union.
Our worst fears have not only been realized but new and harrible doctrines have been added to the Chicago platform, which cannot possibly bind a Democrat who is unwilling to abandon the fundamental principles of his party.—Richmond (Va.) Times.

What Harry Bingham feared only as a bare possibility has come to be a stern reality. The "madmen" of whom he spoke have controlled the national convention and declared for free silver at 16 to 1. The Democrats of New Hampshire cannot "o with them.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

(N. H.) Union.

Gircumstances have made William MeKinley the man around whom all most
rally who desire to defeat determinedly
the candidate for the pseudo-Democracy.
William J. Bryan, who stands for fiat
money under the guise of bimetallism;
for millification of lawfully-contracted liabilities; for communism and lawlessness.

McKinley and the party he represents have until now induced Democratic and indepndent voters to look for means by which they could avoid the necessity of supporting the Republican ticket. This has been shown to be hopeless, and there is no other way but to offer our support to our old opponents.—New York Strats Zeitung, the leading Eastern German Democratic daily.

We have no fear that the sound-money We have no fear that the sound-money Democracy will acquiesce in a free silver platform, a ticket of repudiation, of anarchy and the trampling out of the rights of the sound money delegates in the convention. A belt is inevitable. A Democratic ticket for which Democratic san vote is becoming a necessity. It will be supplied. The Anarchists, the Popullists, the Communists and the Nihilists who are controlling this convention will never control this country; they will never control the Democratic party.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The parting of the ways has been reached, and for the sake of party honesty and electoral integrity it is to be hoped that the division will be complete. A paramount issue like that for the pending coinage question demands a speedy settlement and a voter's convictions upon it have not been subordinated to the demands of party expediency. There can be no honovable compromise with or submission to the free silver faction.—Galveston News.

pressed in the platform.—Syracuse Conrier.

It is altogether probable that the.
Democrats who love Democracy and who
decline to be counted among its betrayers
will have a ticket in the near future that
will satisfy their desires and aims. This
would be the most desirable result, but,
come what may, the Chronicle absolves
itself from all responsibility for the utterances of the alleged Democratic convention just closed at Chicago, and
pledges itself to aid in the defeat of its
nominees. To participate in a campaign
for such a ticket on such a platform
would be to be untrue to every patriotic
Democratic principle.—La Crosse (Wis.)
Chronicle.

A bright young man with a silvery.

Chronicle,

A bright young man with a silvery, demagogic tongue is planted on the anti-Democratic platform adopted at Chicago, and the excited victims of a singular and illogical craze vie with the sympathizers with Anarchy and Populism in the long acclaim to William J. Bryan, the eloquent and eccentric representative of the bolters of Nebraska. The platform and the candidate threaten a purform and the candidate threaten a purform for a longer period if success could possibly attend; and they condemn the Democratic party to a fate that would be death to any other party, but the Democratic party is undying—Utica Observer.

Will Lose Hundreds of Thousands.

Will Lose Hundreds of Thousands.

Will Lose Hundreds of Thousands.

Savannah News: All Democrats will not approve the declarations in respect to coinage, bonds, the currency, income tax and railroads. These latter declarations are much more Populistic than Democratic. It looks very much as if they were put into the platform for the express purpose of currying favor with the Populists. In fact, if we are not mistaken, Senstor Tillman said in his speech in the convention that the purpose of them is to influence the Populists to come into the lines of the Democratic party. He did not seem to take into consideration the fact that the adoption of Populistic declarations might not break up the Populist party, but would pretty certainly drive hundreds of thousands of Democrats out of the Democratic party.

Boss Champions of Disorder.

Trenton (N. J.) American—(Dem.):
Buth whatever may be the course of the
politicians and the party leaders, there
will be thousands of Democrats in New
Jersey who-not in resentment of the
contumely with which the state and its
interests have been treated, but from
personal and public motives—will refuse
to give their approval to a convention
and a candidate which have publicly
and vaingloriously threatened the destruction of the inition's credit, the dimnution of values, the retardment of business, the attack on property, and the triumph of disorder above the law and
those called upon to administer it. And
they will so refuse in the belief that
all other party issues fade into insignificance in comparison with the issue as it
has been formulated at Chicago.

Danges to Liberty.

Danger to Liberty.

has been formulated at Chicago.

Danger to Liberty.

Galveston News: The fact is that the programme formulated at Chicago merely marks the skirnish line of a great and final battle for social revolution, industrial, reconstruction, and constitutional safeguards there can be no assurance of either free government or individual liberty. An unchecked social Democracy means no law but the law of brute force, no rule and no order but the sale and order of Treesponsible, tyrauny. Intelligent citizens grounded in wholesome appreciation of the constitutional essentials of a stable republic, who supremely cherish the priceless interests of constitutional liberty and security, who feel that there can be no true progress without the conservation of these interests, will not fail to see in present emergencies where their common danger lies. Realizing also that the problem of defense is their common concern, they can well understand that how they may best proceed to combat, defeat and disarm their common enemy is a question of momentary expediency to be decired in the light of current events and dodifying circumstances.

South Dakota Views

South Dakota Views.

Sioux Falls Argns-Leader: The Democrats have declared for a policy which will inevitably establish the single silver standard; will, in our opinion; wreek the national credit and reputation; will, for many years, make commercial confidence impossible; will spread ruin over the land; will destroy all hopes of bimetallism in the generation; and will indefinitely postpone a revival of good times. Under these circumstances the Argus-Leuder can see its duty only in one channel. Believing, as this paper does, that the honor, safety and prosperity of the United States would be seriously jeopardized by the success of the Democratic party on its present platform, the Argus-leader, with sorrow for the broken associations, with regret at parting from a name it has revered and loved, but with a consciousness of unavoidable duty, withdraws from the grand old Democratic party, which has, in our judgment, left its time-honored principles in pursuit of strange gods, and will throw whatever influence it may possess on the side of the Nation's prosperity and honor.

To Attempt the Impossible.

Staunton (Va.) News: A law declaring that wheat regardless of the surplins on the markets or the demand for it, should sell the year round at \$1, per bushel, and that corn and oats, no mater what their intrinsic value, should always sell at the same figure as wheat, would be just as sensible as a free-coinage of silver law and would be just as easy to carry into effect. The gist of the whole matter is that to attempt to coin silver in unlimited quantities and to make it even in value at a given fixed ratio with gold is to attempt the impossible and to do what in the very nature of things cannot be done.

Looking to the New York Convention.

Syracuse News: The Chicago platform is a wide departure from the platform adopted by the last Democratic state convention at Saratoga. It was so wide a departure that the New York delegation felt compelled to abstain from participation in the nomination of candidates on that platform. It remains for the coming Democratic state convention to formulate the policy of the New York Democracy. That convention, in nominating presidential electors, will point the way to Democrats vention, in nominating presidential elec-tors, will point the way to Democrats which shall lead to the preservation of the party—the preservation of its un-sulfied honor and integrity. The party which this year celebrates its 100th an-niversary will not be permitted to go down to a dishonorable grave.

No Excuse for the Insult.

plete. A paramount issue like that for the pending coinage question demands a speedy settlement and a voter's convictions upon it have not been subordinated to the demands of party expediency. There can be no honorable compromise with or submission to the free silver faction.—Galveston News.

Speaking for itself, the Conrier cannot so far forget its duty to its constituency as to advocate support of the Chicago pronouncement. The declarations contained therein are abhorrent to Democratic ideas; they are not expressive of Democratic doctrine. Free coinage of the Chicago of Democratic doctrine. Free coinage of the Silver itself alone, with or without its attendant consequence as an economic proposition, is of minor importance in its influence for good or evil upon the people of this country compared with the other declarations of party policy ex-

OUR NATIONAL HONOR.

Mr. McKinley, in His Speech to the Notification Committee, Says It is involved in the Currency Question.

"Senator Thurston and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention: To be selected as their Presidential candidate by a great party convention, representing so vast a number of the people of the United States, is a most distinguished honor, for which I would not conceal my high appreciation, although deeply sensible of the great responsibilities of the trust and my inability to bear them without the generous and constant support of my fellow countrymen.

"Great as is the honor conferred, equally arduous and important is the duty imposed, and in accepting the one I assume the other, relying upon the patriotic devotion of the people to the best interests of our beloved country, and the susdaining care and aid of him without whose support all we do is empty and vain. Should the people ratify the choice of the great convention for which you speak, my only aim will be to promote the public good, which in America is always the good of the greatest number, the honor of our country, and the welfare of the people.

"The questions to be settled in the national constituties this year are as serious and important as any of the great governmental problems that have confronted us in the last quarter of the century. They command our sober judgment and a settlement free from partisan prejudice and passion, beneficiant to ourselves and befitting the honor and grandeur of the republic. They touch every interest of our common country.

Kuch 1s* Involved.

Much Is Involved.

"Our industrial supremacy, our productive capacity, our business and commercial prosperity, our inbor and its rewards, our national credit and currency, our proof financial honor, and our spilendid free citizenship—the butthright of every American—are all involved in the pending campaign, and thus every home in the land is directly and intimately consected with their proper settlement. Great are the issues involved in the coming election; and eager and earnest are the people for their right determination. Our domestic trade must be won back and our idle workingmen employed in gainful occupations at American wages. Our home market must be restored to its proud rank of first in the world, and our foreign trade, so precipitately cut off by ndverse national legislation, reopened on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products.

"Protection and reciprocity, twin meas-

or, the produces of teat anon. The is the fundamental trouble, the remedy for which is Republican opportunity and duty.

"During all the years of Republican control following resumption there was a steady reduction of the public debt, while the gold reserve was sacredly maintained and our currency and credit preserved without depreciation, tant, or suspicion. If we would restore this policy, that brought us inexampled prosperity for more than thirty years, under the most trying conditions ever known in this country, the policy by which we made and bought more goods at home and sold more abroad, the trade balance would be quickly turned in our favor, and gold would come to us and not go from us in the settlement of all such balances in the future. The party that supplied by legislation the vast revenues for the conduct of our greatest war, and promptly restored the credit of the country at its close, and that from its abundant revenues paid off a large share of the debt incurred in this war, and that resumed specie payments and placed our paper currency upon a sound and enduring basis, can be safely trusted to preserve both our credit and currency with honor, stability, and inviolability.

Our Financial Honor Is Sacred.

Our Financial Honor Is Sacred,

"The same lear the set in the water at the same sleeping policy of the great men best in the same sleepings vigilance. They hold its preservation above party fealty and have often demonstrated that party ties avail nothing when the spotless credit of our country is threatened. The money of the United States and every kind of form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted at par in any and every commercial center of the globe.

"The sagacious and far-seeing policy of the great men who founded our government, the teachings and acts of the wiest innanciers at every stage in our history, the steadfast faith and splendid achievements of the great party to which we belong, and the genius and integrity of our people have always demanded this, and will ever maintain it. The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage-earner and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt-pay-"The American people hold the finan

ling power to the dollar paid to any government creditor.

"The contest this year will not be waged upon lines of theory and speculation, but in the light of swere practical experience and new and dearly acquired knowledge. The great body of our citizens know what they want, and that they intend to heve. They know for what the Republican party stands, and what its return to power means to them. They realize that the Republican party believes that our work should be done at home, and not abroad, and everywhere proclaim their devotion to the principles of a protective tariff, which, while supplying adequate revenues for the government, will restore American production and serve the best interests of American labor and development.

Appeal to the Piain People.

Appeal to the Plain People.

"Our appeal, therefore, is not to a false philosophy or vain theorists, but to the masses of the American people, the plain, practical people, whom Lincoln loved and trusted and whom the Republican party has always faithfully striven to serve. The platform adopted by the Republican national convention has received my careful consideration, and has my unqualified approyal. It is a matter of gratification to me, as I am sure it must be to you, and Republicans everywhere, and to all our people that the expressions of its declaration of principles are so direct, clear and emphatic. They are too plain and positive to leave any chance for doubt or question as to their purport and meaning. But you will not expect me to discuss its provisions at length, or in any detail, at this time. It will, however, be my duty and pleasure at some future day to make to you and through you to the great party you represent a more formal acceptance of the nomination tendered me. No one could be more profoundly grateful than I for manifestations of public confidence of which you have so elequently soken. "It shall be my aim to attest this apapteriation by an unsparing devotion to what I esteem the best interests of the people, and in this work I ask the counse! and support of you gentlemen and of every other friend of the country. "The generous expressions with which you, sir, convey the official notice of my nomination are highly appreciated and support of you gentlemen and of every other friend of the country. "The generous expressions with which you, sir, convey the official notice of my nomination are highly appreciated and support of you gentlemen and of every other friend of the country. "The generous expressions with which you, sir, convey the official notice of my nomination are highly appreciated and support of you gentlemen and of every other friend of the country. "The generous expressions with which you, sir, convey the official notice of my nomination are highly appreciated and support of you ge

Uon. Garrett A. Hobart—His Statesmanlike Reply to the Notification Committee.

Some home market must be restored to the proof rank of first in the world, and our foreign tude, so precision, reopmend on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products.

The fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products.

The fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products.

The fair first products of the court products of the government at Washington. Public confidence must be resumed and the earnest encouragement of the government at Washington. Public confidence must be resumed and serious disadvantage with which they are now contending.

Minet Raise Smitclent Revenue.

**The government of the United Strates must raise enough money to meet both its current expenses and increasing needs. Its revenues should be so raised as to propose. It is not paramount duty to provide adequate its enough the provide adequate its purple, with the lightest possible of the support of the government, I repeat, should equal its necessary and proper expenditures. A failure to pursue this policy has completed the government to borrow money have been provided and the provided adequate its purple of the government of the provide adequate its purple of the government of the propose expenditures of the government of the propose appealures. A failure to pursue this policy has completed the government to borrow money and pay its early the propose of the search of the government of the propose of the government of the propose of the search of the government of the propose of the search of the government of t

and creat among the nations of the carth.

The question admits of no compromise. It is a vital principle at stake, but it is in no sense partisan or sectional. It concerns all people. Ours, as one of the foremost nations, must have a monetary standard equal to the best. It is of vitual consequence that this question should be settled now in such a way as to restore public confidence here and everywhere in the integrity of our purpose. A doubt of that integrity among the other great commercial countries of the world will not only cost us millions of money, but that which, as patriots, we should treasure still more highly—our industrial and commercial supremacy.

that which, as patriots, we should treasure still more highly—our industrial and commercial supremacy.

My estimate of the value of a protective policy has been formed by the study of the object lesson of a great industrial state extending over a period of thirty years. It is that protection not only builds up important industries from small beginnings, but that those and all other industries flourish or languish in proportion as protection is maintained or withdrawn. I have seen it indisputably proved that the prosperity of the farmer, merchant, and all other classes of citizens, goes hand in hand with that of the manufacturer and mechanic. I am firmly persiaded that what we need most of all to remove the business paralysis that afflicts this country is the restoration of a polley which, while affording ample revenue to meet the expense of the government, will reopen American workshops on full time and full-handed, with their operatives paid good wages in honest dollars. And this can only come under a tariff which will hold the interests of our own people paramount in our political and commercial systems. The opposite policy, which discourages American enterprises, reduces American labor to idleness, diminishes the earnings of American workingmen, opens our

markets to commodities from abroad which we should produce at home, while closing foreign markets against our products, and which, at the same time, steadily augments the public debt, increasing the public burdens, while diminishing the ability of the people to meet them, is a policy which must find its chief popularity, elsewhere than among American citizens.

citizens.

I shall take an early opportunity, gentlemen of the committee, through you, to communicate to my fellow citizens with somewhat more of detail my views concerning the dominant questions of the hour and the crisis which confronts

the hour and the crisis when controlled us as a nation.

With this brief expression of my appreciation of the distinguished bonor that has been bestowed upon me, and this signification of my acceptance of the trust to which I have been summoned. I place myself at the service of the Republican party and of the country.

SOUND MONEY.

McKinley's Speech to the Forake Club Clying a Resume of the Issues of the Campaign.

Canton, O., July 11.-It was less than Canton, O., July 11.—It was less than an hour after adjournment of the Chicago convention when the Thirty-second Ward Foraker Club of Cleveland arrived in Canton 300 strong, with their wives and daughters. They marched at once to Governor McKinley's residence. After President D. H. Lucas had made a presentation address Governor McKinley said:

to Governor McKinley's residence. After President D. H. Lueas had made a presentation address Governor McKinley said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen and My Fellow Citizens: It gives me very great pleasure to welcome you to my home city and to my home, and I appreciate more than I can find words to express the honor and the compliment of this call. I thank you for your congratulations and the assurances of support which you make for the great principles for which this year the Republican party stands. (Applause.) I congratulate you upon having for your name one of the most illustrious of our statesmen in Ohio, Joseph Benson Foraker. (Applause.)

"My fellow citizens, recent events have imposed upon the pafficite people of this country a responsibility greater than the Civil war. Then it was a struggle to preserve the government of the. United States; now it is a struggle to preserve the government. (Criss of Yes' and applause.)

"Then it was a contest to save the Union; now it is a contest to save the Union; now it is a contest to save spotless its credit. (Great applause.) Then section was arrayed against section; now men of all sections can unite, and will unite, to rebuke the repudiation of our colligations and the debasement of our corrency. (Applause.)

"In this contest patriotism is above party and national honor is dearer than any party name. The currency and credit of the government sire good now, and must be kept good forever. Our trouble is not with the character of the money in circulation and invested in productive enterprises which furnish employment to American labor. (Great applause).

"This is impossible with the distrust that hangs over the country at the pres-

money in circulation and invested in productive enterprises which furnish employment to American labor. (Great applause.)

"This is impossible with the distrust that hungs over the country at the present time, and every effort to make our dollars or any one of them worth less than 100 cents each only serves to increase the distrust. What we want is a sound policy, financial and industrial, which will give courage and confidence to all, for when that is done the money now unemployed because of fear for the future and lack of confidence in investment will quickly appear in the channels of trade. (Cries of "You are right, major," and applause.)

"Gentlemen, the employment of our idle money, the idle money that we already have, in gainful pursuits will put every idle man in the country at work, and when there are work and wages there are consumers, who constitute the best market for the products of our soil. Having destroyed business and confidence by a free-trade policy, it is now proposed to make things still worse by entering upon an era of depreciated currency. Not content with the inauguration of the ruinous policy which has brought down the wages of the laborer and the price of farm products, its advocates now offer a new policy, which will diminish the value of the money in which wages and products are paid. (Applause.) Against both of these we stand opposed.

"Our creed embraces an honest dollar, an untarnished pational credit, adequate revenues for the uses of the government, protection to labor and industry, preservation of the home market, and reciprocity which will extend our foreign markets. Upon this platform we stand, and submit its declarations to the sober and considerate judgment of the American people. (Great applause.)

"It thank you again for this call and greeting, and it will give me very great pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, to meet you all personally." (Aplause.)

WORDS OF LIVING TRUTH.

Patriotic Wisdom Culled from Mr. McKinley's Speeches Upon McKinley's Speeches U Questions of the Day.

The American people hold the financial honor of our government as sacred as our flag, and can be relied upon to guard it with the same sleepless vigilance.

Not content with the inauguration of the ruinous policy which has brought down the wages of the laborer and the price of farm products, its advocates now offer a new policy which will diminish the value of the money in which wages and prices are paid.

Our trouble is not with the character of the money that we have, but with the threat to debase it. We have the same currency that we had in 1892, good the world over, and unquestioned by any people. Then, too, we had unexampled credit and presperity.

The platform adopted by the Republican National Convention has received my careful consideration, and has my unqualified approval. It is a matter of gratification to me, as I am sure it must be to you and Republicans everywhere and to all our people, that the expressions of its declaration of principles are so direct, clear and emphatic. They are too plain and positive to leave any chance for doubt or question as to their purport and meaning.

The employment of the idle money we already have, in gainful pursuits, will put every idle man in the country at work, and when there is work there is wages, and when there are work and wages there are consumers who constitute the best market for the products of our soil.

The money of the United States, and every kind and form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted at parin any and every commercial center of the globe.

What we want is a sound policy, financial and industrial, which will give cour-

ige and confidence to all, for when that is done the money now unemployed is done the money now unemployed, because of fear for the future and lack of confidence in investment, will quickly appear in the channels of trade.

Our creed embraces an honest dol-lar, an untarnished national credit, ade-quate revenues for the uses of the gov-ernment, protection to labor and indus-try, preservation of the home market, and reciprocity which will extend our

Recent events have imposed upon the patriotic people of this country a responsibility and a duty greater than any since the Civil War. Then it was a struggle to preserve the government of the United States; now it is a struggle to preserve the government of the United States. Then it was a contest to save the Union; now it is a contest to save spotless its credit. Then section was a contest to save spotless its credit. Then section was arrayed against section; now men of all sections can united and will unite, to rebuke the repudiation of our obligations and the debasement of our currency.

A SILVER CATECHISM.

The Detroit Free Press publishes the following:

In my judgment an association of men eminent in business and otherwise should be formed in this city without delay, whose duty it should be to write or procure to be written, a large number of tracts treating solely the question of sound money, to contain not more than 1,000 words each, and to be printed in large type and upon good paper. These should be distributed, or, be ready for distribution by the middle of August, and copies should be placed in the hands of every wage-carner and farmer in the state of Michigan.

They would best subserve the purpose if drawn up in the form of a catechism, of which I append a specimen:

Q.—What is the fundamental contention of the free-coinage advocates?

A.—That the amount of money in circulation has been decreasing since the demonetization of silver, and that this decrease has caused a general fall in prices.

demonetization of silver, and that this decrease has caused a general fall in prices.

Q.—Is it true that the money supply has been decreasing?

A.—It is not.
Q.—What are the facts?
A.—As far as the United States is concerned there has been an enormous increase. In 1860 the money in circulation in this country was \$442,102,477; in 1872 it was \$738,300,549; by the treasury bulletin at the beginning of the present month of July it was \$1,509,725,-200.

Q.—What does this show?

A.—It shows that our money supply has increased 240 per cent, as compared with 1872.

Q.—Has the money supply increased faster than the population?

A.—Very much faster.

Q.—How do you prove this?

A.—By dividing the total money in circulation at each date by the total oppulation of the country at the same date, and thus finding the circulation per capita.

apita. Q.—What does such a process show?

Q.—What does such a process show?
A.—The per capita circulation of the
United States on July 1, 1800, was
\$14.00; on July 1, 1872, it was \$18.70;
at the beginning of July in 1896 it was
\$21.15.
Q.—But has not the money supply of
the world at large been decreasing?
A.—On the contrary, it has been increasing rapidly.
Q.—How is this proved?
A.—By the statistics of new gold production.

duction.

Q.—How large has this production been? The reports of the director of the

been?
A.—The reports of the director of the mint, which are acknowledged authority, show that from 1873 to 1894, inclusive, the world's total new gold production has been \$2,526,834,900.

Q.—Is this new product of gold increasing or decreasing?
A.—It is increasing with enormous rapidity.
Q.—Give the figures.
A.—In 1873 the world's gold production was \$56,200,000; in 1890 it was \$106,436,800. In the year 1890 it was \$118,849,000. In 1894 it was \$126,626,100. For 1895 the exact total is not yet compiled, but is closely estimated at \$195,500,000.
Q.—What does this mean?
A.—It means that the amount of gold annually added to the world's money supply has more than doubled in the last twenty-three years.
Q.—But has not the issue of silver with full coinage privileges cut down the total annual addition to the world's metallic money supply?
A.—It has not.
Q.—Why?
A.—In 1873 the world's gold production was \$96,200,000; its silver production was \$96,200,000; its silver production, \$81,800,000; total, \$178,000,000. Last year the production of gold alone was \$199,500,000.

Speech to the Laboring Men.

At the railway station, in Canton, on July 22d, as Mr. McKinley was about to take the train for Cleveland, an assemblage of workingmen called for a speech. In response Mr. McKinley referred to the object of his visit to Alliance, and said.

All of us are interested in the welfare of our country, because in the welfare of our country is involved the individual welfare of every citizen. If our great country is prosperous, then the people are prosperous. What we all want—no matter to what political organization we may have belonged in the past—is a return to the good times of years ago. We want good prices and good wages, and when we have them we want them to be paid in good money. [Applause and cries of "You are right"] Whether our prices be high or whether they be low, whether our wages be good or whether they be high or whether they be hetter by being paid in gold dollars worth 100 cents each. [Tremendous cheering.] If we have good wages they are all the better by being paid in gold dollars. If we have your wages, they are made poorer by bebing paid in gold dollars. If we have your wages, they are made poorer by bebing paid in gold dollars. If we have your wages, they are made poorer by bebing paid in gold dollars. If we have your wages, they are made poorer by bebing paid in gold dollars. If we have your withing else is to keep our money equal to that of the most enlightened nations of the sarth and maintain the credit and honor of the government of the United States. [Great applause.] We are the greatest country in the world—greatest in our possibilities, greatest in our opportunities, and we are too great to taint our country's honor or to cast suspicion upon the credit or obligations of our government. [Aphonor or to east suspicion upon the credit or obligations of our government. [Ap-plause.]

How the Old Thing Works.

New York Post: A barber in this city handed a bullion dealer who happened to be in his shop on Saturday a Mexican silver dollar, and asked him what he would give him for it. He replied that the bullion value was 63 cents, and that he would take the dollar from him at that price, to which the barber replied: "You can have it. I gave my customer a hair-cut, shampoo and shave, equal to 75 cents; he handed me this dollar; I gave him a quarter change; so I am out 47 cents on the transaction." The bullion dealer answered: "That is just what will happen every day if we go on a silver basis." The shop was full of people, who all loudly declared that they would vote for McKinley and sound money.

BOLTING NEWSPAPERS.

Principle Above Party for Nearly 200 Democratic Editors.

Up to date 199 Democratic newspapers ave bolted. By locality the following have bolted. By locality showing is made:

New England.

Connecticut—Hartford Times, Bridgeport armer, Meriden Journal, New Britain teraitd, Hartford Telegram, New Haven legister. New Haven News, Waterbury merical, Windham County Reformer, itchfield Inquirer.

Main—Lewiston Sun, Machias Union.
New Hampshire—Manchester Union, Rhode Island—Providence Journal, Provience Telegram.

New Hampshire—Manchester Union. Bhode island—Providence Journal, Providence Telegram. Vermont—Bennington Reformer, Brattleboro Reformer.
Massachusetts—Boston Herald, Boston Blobe, Boston Post, Fitchburg Mail, Holyoke Free Press, Lowell Times, North Adams Democrat, Milford Times, Springfield Republican, Lowell Star, Salem News, Pittafield Journal, Gardner News.

Middle States.

Pittsdeld Journal, Gardner News.

Middle States.

New York—Harper's Weekly. New York Handel's Zeitung. New York Sin. New York Handel's Zeitung. New York Herald, New York World, New York Staats-Zeitung, New York World, New York Staats-Zeitung, New York Fost, New York Tish-American, Brooklyn Clitsen, Brooklyn Eagle, Buffalo Courier, Buffalo Landelle, Brooklyn Eagle, Buffalo Courier, Buffalo Landelle, Hornells-Yonkers Gazette, Buffalo Demokrat, Rome Dally Sentinel, Hornells-Yille Times, Fishkill News, Cohoes Dispatch, Penn Yan Democrat, Poughkeepsle Enterprise, Poughkeepsle News-Preas, Rochester Yost und Beobacheter, Corning Democrat, Syranuss News. Ogelensburg Advance, Fort Prensylvania—Buffalomion Herald. Philadelphia Times, Philadelphia German Democrat, Easton Express, Easton Argus, Northampton Correspondent, Pottsville Chronicle, Eric Herald, Wilkesbarre Waschter, Doylestown Democrat, Lock Haven Democrat, Chambersburg Valley Spirtt, Connellsville Courier, McKeesport News, Allentown Item, Philadelphia Neue Well, Williamsport Sun.

New Jersey—Jersey City News, Elizabeth Herald, Trenton Frue American, Trenton Times, Newark News, Newark Sunday Call, Newark Deutsche Zeitung, Hoboken Observer, Harrison Record, Somerytille Messenger, Somerset Democrat.

The West.

Thions — Chicago Chronicle, Chicago Stants-Zeitung, Chicago Abendpost, Peorla Peruli, Mendota Reportor and Chicago Chicago

Indians — Lafayette Journal, Wahash Ilmes, Indianapolis News, Seymour Democrat.

Ilmes, Indianapolis News, Seymour Democrat.

Ilowa—Davenport Der Demokrat, Davenport Democrat, Sloax City Tribune, Burlegton Volksfreuan, Des Molues Anseiger, Des Molnes Reform, Davenport Tribune, Waterloo Tribune, Dibuque Heraid, Marsh Heraid, Marsh Mellegan, Intermediate Press, Lunsing Journal Detroit Aberge, Names Journal, City College, Nebraska—Butte, Eale Argus-Leader, South Dakota—Sloux Falls Argus-Leader, Sioux City Tribune.

Wisconsin—Milwaukee Journal, La Crosse Chronicle, Milwaukee Seebote, Manitowoc Pilot, Watertown Weltburger, Milwaukee Germania, Milwaukee Friedenker, Rhinelander Hefald, Eau Claire Leader, Sheboy, an National Democrat (German), Prairie du Chica Courier.

The South.

Alabama—Mobile Register, Monigomery, Advertiser, Birmingham News, Huntaylie

The South.

Alabams—Mobile Register, Montgomery Advertiser, Birmingham News, Huntaville Tribune.

Delaware—Wilmington Every Evening.
Wilmington State.
Florida—Key West Equator Democrat, Jacksonville Cltizen, Huntaville Tribune.
Georgia—Atlanta Journal, Savannah News Macon Tolograph.
Kentucky—Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville Post, Louisville Anzelser, Lerington Herald, Shebyville Sentinel, Frankfort Call, Frankfort Call, take to the Course of the Course o

Maryland—Baltimore Sun, Baltimore News. Mississippi—Jackson News. Vicksburg Post, Canton Times, Greenville Times. Missouri—Kansas City Star. St. Louis Arbeiter des Westens, St. Louis Anzelger, St. Louis Amerika. South Carolina—Charleston News and

South Carolina Charleston Convier.

Tennessee Chattanooga Times, Memphis Scimeter, Nashville Banner, Nashville American.

Statesman, Dallas News, San American, Assivine Banner, Assivine Galveston News, Galveston Tribune, San Antonio Express, Dennison Gazette, Dennison G

West Virginia—Charleston News, Charleston Patriot.

German papers—Chicago Staats-Zeitung, Chicago Abendpost, Louisville Anzelger, St. Louis Arbeiter des Westens, New York Staats-Zeitung, Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Waechter, Davenport (ia.) Demokrat, Milwaukee Seebote, Buffalo Demokrat, Rochester Post und Beobachter, Watertown Weithurger, Milwaukee Germania, Milwaukee Freidenker, St. Louis Amerika, Newark Deutsche Zeitung, Peoria Demokrat, Burlington Volksfreund, Des Moines Anexelger, Detroit Abendpost, Zanosyille Gefman Post, Clincinnati Volks-freund, Cleveland Waechter und Anzelger, Clincinnati Volks-freund, German Democrat, Cancinnati Volks-freund, Cleveland Waechter und Anzelger, Clincinnati Volksblatt, New York Hundels Zeitung, Philadelphia German Democrat, Easton (Pa.) Correspondent, Des Moines (ia.) Reform. Detroit (Mich.) Volksblatt, Dayton (O.) Volkszeitung, Sheboygan (Wis.) National Democrat, Watertown (Wis.) Weltbuerger,

 New England
 39

 Middle States
 62

 South
 57

 West
 50

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR CLASSES. From a Pamphlet Entitled "The Silver Snake.

From a Pamphlet Entitled "The Silver Snake."

What has been said about the merits of the question in a philosophical sense is plain and seems sound, but may there not be other reasons why silver should be coined at the ratio of 16 to 1?

What other reasons can there be?

Well, such reasons as those given with respect to the debtor class as against the creditor class.

Name some.

It is said that the country for the past twenty years has been gradually getting into the hands of what is called the creditor class, which is alleged to be a very small proportion of the population, while the great majority have failen into the debtor class and into the absolute control of the others. Now it is alleged that these creditors, as a rule, are harsh and, practically owning the majority of the people and able to dictate to them, are "sucking" what is called the "life blood" out of the country.

Who are these terrible creditors who are doing this? Name a single class.

Well, the bankers and money lenders, for instance; the "money power," as it is called.

Then the country is gradually getting

What has been said about the merits of the question in a philosophical sense is plain and seems sound, but may there not be other reasons why silver should be coined at the ratio of 16 to 1?

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Well, such reasons as those given with respect to the debtor class as against the respect to the debtor class as against the respect to the debtor class as against the continued in the hands of what is called the creditor class, which is alleged to be a very small proportion of the population, while the great majority have fallen into the debtor class and into the absolute control of the others. Now it is alleged that these creditors, as a rule, are harsh shalp proceed the country. Who are these terrible creditors who are doing this? Name a single class.
Well, the bankers and money lenders, for instance; the "money power," as it is called.
Then the country is gradually getting into the hands of a class of which the bankers are the representatives, and these "vampires" are sucking the "life blood" out of the country, crushing the energy out of the people and enslaving them. That is the argument then, is it? Well, you are from Reckford, Ill. Let us take the situation right in Rockford. That city, as we understand it, is the second in the world, being next to that of Grand Rapids. Now, if what is said about the eterible class of creditors be true, and if what is said about the averill condition of the debtor class be true, the true and if what is said about the averill condition of the debtor class be true, the true the people who have created the wealth, the workers, are gradually becoming the slaves of those who simply

handle the wealth after it is created, the bankers, for instance. Now, what is the real situation in Reckford? The number of bankers in that city is, altogether, thirteen, and the total amount of sether, thirteen, and the total amount of sether, thirteen, and the total amount of the sether thirteen bankers, with a total paying capacity of but \$35,400,000. So that these filirteen bankers, with a total paying capacity of but \$375,000, are ple's amoney with which to do business in any manner they choose. Upon its face, it would seem that any number of men who have a total paying capacity of but \$575,000 must be of great integrity, uprightness and reliability to be entrusted by the very people with whom they live and do business with whom they their paying capacity, or \$3,400,000. Who are the people who have entrusted this thirteen with so large a sum of money, so much in excess of their paying capacity? They number 9,500 in that city of a total population of 30,000. In this case, therefore, who are the debtors? They are undoubtedly the bankers. These thirteen men owe these \$1,500 depositors \$3,400,000.

Now, if all that has been said about the trapacity of the creditor class be true, think of the sinkers in the condition of the debtor class be true, think of the miserable plight of these poor bankers. If all that has been said about the poverty, are the depositors and it is to the credit of the bankers of the United States, as it is to the credit of the bankers of the City of Rockford and but very few of the bankers in the United States, as it is to the credit of the bankers of the City of Rockford, and but very few of the bankers in the United States, who would have so much to said by the adoption of this free silver favored by paying their depositors and the solve and the very few of the bankers in the United States, who would have so much to said by the adoption of this free silver they have undertaken to describe as sample of the producing classes of this country who have been claming to be the derines of the

ly outnumers any majority of votes, which has ever been cast in a national election.

In the single state of New York there are 1,700,000 depositors in the savings banks of that state. They have on deposit \$600,000,000. In the state of New York there are but about 1,200,000 voters; the number of depositors in the savings banks of that state exceeds the number of voters in that state by 500,000. These figures show the utter impossibility of any such movement as the free silver movement succeeding in this country, because its success would involve the conversion of more people than have ever voted on one side upon any question in this country, to the absolute belief that it would pay them to settle with the savings institutions in which their money lies, at 50 cents on the dollar for every 100 cents on the dollar they have on deposit.

From a Manifesto by the Illinois Sound

A national convention convened under the constituted authority of our party has just closed its sessions in the city of Chicago.

Chicago.

It entered upon its work by violating all precedents in the rejection of a distinguished Democrat as its temporary

tinguished Democrat as its temporary presiding officer.

It deprived a sovereign state of a voice in its deliberations by unseating without cause or legal justification delegates elected with all the regularity known to party organization.

It refused to endorse the honesty and fidelity of the present Democratic national administration.

It adopted a platform which favors the free and unlimited coinage of sliver by this country alone at the ratio of 16 to 1, and thereby it repudiated a time-honored Democratic principle which demands the strict maintenance of a sound and stable

mational currency.

Finally, to make it plainer that, although in name, it was not in fact a Democratic convention, it nominated for President one who is not in his political convictions, and has not always been even in his professions, a Democrat.

Senator Palmer Out.